NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city
150,000

Population of district
1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

S. S. Da Wo
S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

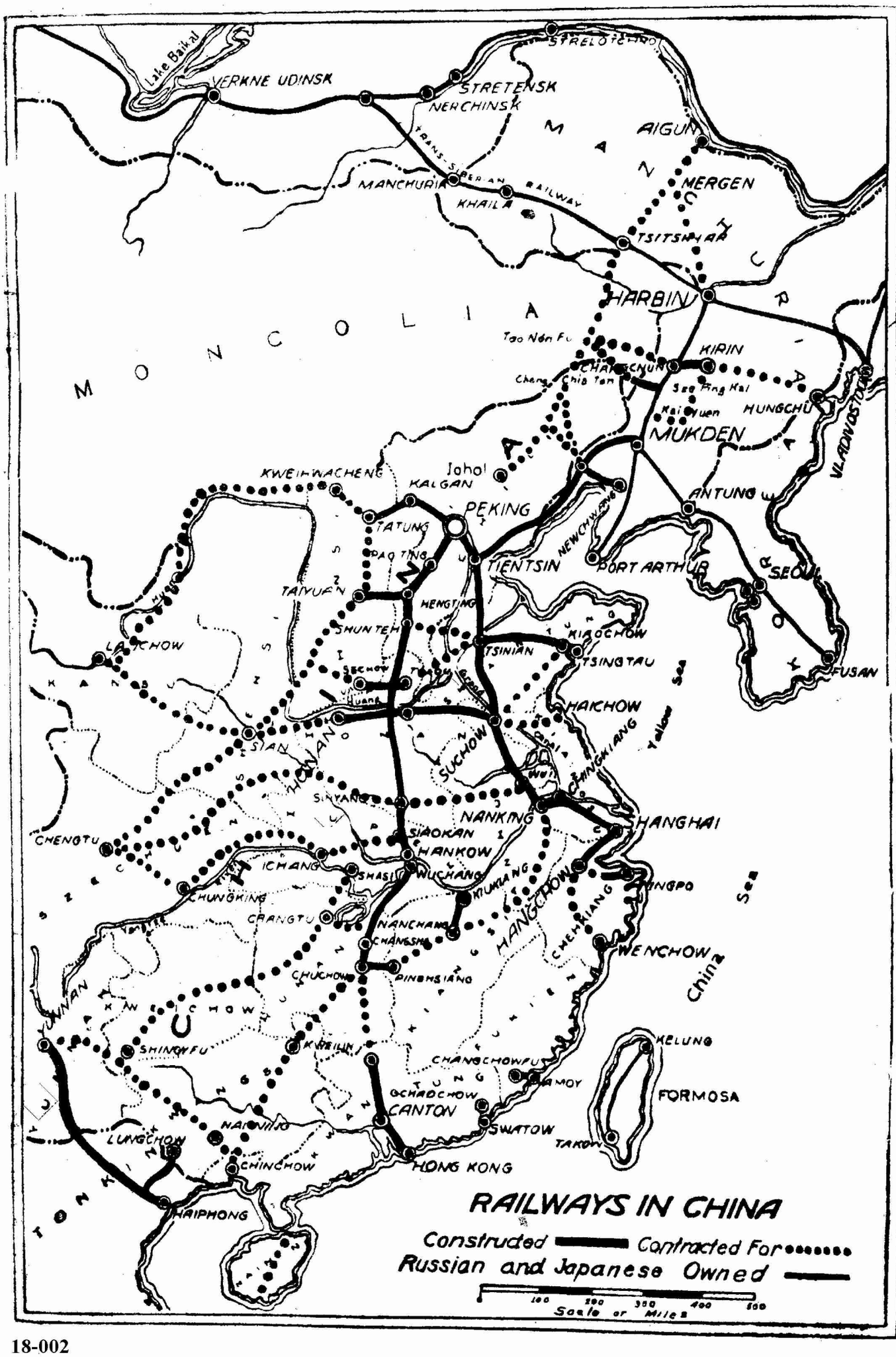
S. S. Da Sung
S. S. Da Chi —Leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,
CHINA

18-001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FORMOSA
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SWATOW
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HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
TONKIN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

18-002

密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. U. S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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GREAT IMPORTANCE NATURALLY is attached to the character of the men China is planning to have represent her at the Washington conference on disarmament and Pacific-Far Eastern problems. Still greater importance attaches to the matters and methods adopted for presentation at the conference. China's delegates at Paris won the admiration of everybody and easily out maneuvered Japan's representation at the Versailles gathering. China lost not because of the weakness of her case or its manner of presentation, but because the cards were stacked against her. America lost largely for the same reason. The element of unity at home when China's case is being presented at Washington is more important now even than it was at Paris. At the Paris conference China was able to use her best common sense and for the moment at least bury internal troubles. Unity at home is even more important now and we say this without detracting one bit from the claims of either Peking or Canton in the internal controversy. The presence of Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze as Chinese Minister at Washington, naturally places him in the position of a certainty as a delegate. Although he has b en in Washington but a few months, he has, according to reliable reports, accomplished much for China in connection with the present conference. When the whole story behind President Harding's decision to call the conference is told, we are sure to find that the Chinese Minister at Washington was not missing in sound advice regarding the position of China in the "problems of the Pacific." The exchange of notes with Secretary Hughes reaffirming the Open Door, the inclusion of China in the coming conference and lastly America's decision to remit at once the balance of the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity, are certainly moves in the Far Eastern diplomatic game of tremendous importance and most certainly Mr. Sze had his say in these things. Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, because of his long residence at Washington as Minister there, also makes him a possibility as a delegate to the Washington meeting and then there is C. T. Wang of Shanghai, who so ably presented China's case at Paris. Wang has the advantage of being *in China* now and since the Paris meeting and this naturally carries a close knowledge of China's present needs. He has also identified himself closely with the larger business interests of China. Since other nations doubtless will send their premiers, or highest officials to the gathering, China might naturally and properly send Dr. W. W. Yen, Foreign

Minister at Peking to head her delegation. He is familiar with the present China position in respect to the serious Far Eastern situation and has the further advantage of being familiar with the ins and outs of European diplomacy. Any proposed list naturally suggests other men who might be equally well qualified, but like the selection of a partner in business, the number must be limited. However, there is a growing movement to send men representing the commercial and industrial interests as a part of the delegation which may be taken as a most hopeful sign. Next comes the matters to be presented. It is not for America to suggest to China what questions she should bring up at Washington. The American policy in so far as it has been developed to date indicates a firm getting back to the real Open Door Policy as enunciated by John Hay. In plain terms this means the right of China to uninterrupted self development and freedom from outside aggression. There are hundreds of things that China might bring into the conference, but the details should not detract from the big fundamental issues, which if solved, will cause the worrysome details to melt away as a rain cloud on a bright summer day.

THE OPEN DOOR AND EQUAL opportunities for all was the message of American policy brought to China by the new United States Minister, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman. It was not a new message for American ministers have brought the same policy from the other side of the Pacific ever since the memorable year of 1900 when Secretary of State John Hay announced first the position of the United States with regard to China. But in its reaffirmation Dr. Schurman brought a reassurance to both the Chinese and to the American residents in China that in the press of international and domestic matters the policy had not been altered or set aside. The address of Dr. Schurman, which is published in full in this issue of the *Review*, with its predominant motif of justice and fair treatment for all in the preservation of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of China, came at a pyschological moment. It came at a time when China and the people within its boundaries were wondering as to what was the exact attitude of the United States with regard to this nation and its relations to the problems of the Pacific. It came as a dispeller of doubt as to what was in the minds of Secretary of States Hughes and of President Harding as the representatives of the American people when they announced that the Disarmament Conference would be proceeded by deliberations on the problems of the Pacific. Coming direct from Washington after conferences with the President, the Secretary of State and those members of Congress to whom the responsibility of the direction of foreign affairs has been assigned, the import of the address delivered by Dr. Schurman may be taken as an expression of the official opinion of the new administration.

THE emphasis laid upon the Open Door and equal opportunities in contravention to the policies of territorial depredations, economic monopolies, spheres of influence, railway zones and discriminations against the freedom of international trade was almost Rooseveltian. By the assertions made it would seem that the United States will firmly and determinedly oppose any attempts to set up territorial sections as being dominated by the paramount interests of any nation, Western or Oriental. The American policy believes in a free and untrammeled development of China by the Chinese aided and encouraged only by such moral and financial assistance as the nation and its people may in their own opinion desire and ask as a necessity. By the confidence shown in the ability of the Chinese to accomplish for themselves a stable and substantial government, financially independent, there is a reiteration of the relief in the future of the Chinese people under a republican form of government. It is the trust of a friend in a friend and it should be an encouragement to greater activity upon the part of the Chinese.

DR. SCHURMAN'S address should be studied carefully by the Foreign Office of the Chinese Republic and it should be examined minutely by those Chinese who are in a position to sway public opinion. It contains much of encouragement for all with regard to the approaching Pacific Conference and it might not be an overestimate to write that it points the way to the logical handling of China's position and case at the conference. China's presentation of her position at the conference should reasonably be upon the principles of the Open Door and equal opportunities. China's ideals should be no different from the ideals of the American administration as presented by Dr. Schurman. But China should place those principles before the Pacific Conference as expressing her position in to and stand firm of their assertion. A number of the leading men of China have declared that the nation wishes an announcement of the principles that will govern the nations in their commercial and diplomatic relations with the Pacific-Far Eastern countries, expressing the opinion that when such principles are formulated, subscribed to and placed into action the minor problems can be solved upon the basis formed by them. This is a firm attitude. It is becoming evident that a large section of the Chinese look upon the Pacific Conference as a "cure-all" for the grievances of the country. They insist that China should bring up everything in connection with her external relations and the operations of these relations in her domestic affairs. Such a multitudinous array of points will only serve to confuse to position of China at the country. No conference that has yet been assembled of nations of the world has been able to solve in the limited amount of time forced by necessity upon it the ills of any one nations.

CHINA has only to look to the Versailles Conference to realize that all of her problems cannot be settled at this one meeting and that if she attempts to bring about such a settlement she will experience a result similar to that now obtaining in Europe where nations are facing bankruptcy, starvation and almost extinction through the bigoted ignorance of the dominating deliberators. The Versailles Conference attempted to recast the map of the world along national lines, politically and commercially, and every day makes their efforts undeniably weak and disastrous. China will do well to make her efforts to protect her sovereignty and territorial integrity at the conference as simple as possible. A firm reiteration of the Open Door and equal opportunities for all-with a sufficiently strong understanding upon the part of the participating nations of the disfavor of a breach of these principles—coupled with earnest and sincere efforts on the part of China to strengthen her internal position,—will solve the nation's difficulties. What China desires will be the logical result of the passing of years. As soon as the nation is in a position to conclusively prove to the world that she is ready, willing and able to protect the citizens of foreign countries within her

own boundaries in their life and property extraterritoriality will be abolishes as a natural consequence. The Pacific Conference will help China to help herself but she must be alert and active in this direction. This is the attitude of the United States, as expressed by Dr. Schurman in his address, linked with a faith and trust in the ability of the people of China to help themselves.

The American Policy Toward China *

BY DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN
American Minister to China

COLOSSAL changes have taken place in China since I first saw it twenty-two years ago. Then, the Manchus were in power, and the Empire, which had already lasted for ages, seemed secure for the future; today, China is a Republic. Then, also a system of education was in operation, which for many centuries had supplied the governing officials of China; today, that classical system of education is gone and Western education has taken its place. Then, one heard everywhere that while the Chinese were very democratic in their local affairs, they were not animated by a national consciousness and were lacking in patriotism for the country as a whole; today, despite serious divisions, a strong national consciousness is in existence and an aggressive patriotism is actuating the leaders of China and the rising generation.

Disraeli used to say that in politics it is the unexpected that happens. What we have seen in China confirms that dictum. A score of years ago, even the wildest dreamer at the height of his most fantastic imaginings could not have forecast what has actually taken place in China.

Fortunately, no change has taken place in the relations between China and the United States. These are today relations of peace and friendship. China has always been a pacifist nation, and America is at least pacific. We both cherish and practice the ideals of peace and with peace unbroken it has been easy to maintain friendship.

While officially the relations are the same practically, I think they are more cordial than ever before. This is due to the fact that China has, as it were, come our way; has adopted our political ideas in the establishment of her new Republic; and the educational system of America is, I suppose, having more influence on modern China than that of any other country. Ours is the oldest large Republic in the world, and it would be strange if out of the wealth of our experience, we were not able to furnish help to the youngest of Republics. Such questions as the framing of a Constitution, the relations of the States to the Central government, the rights and liberties of individual citizens, which have been thrashed out and settled in the United States, are still burning issues in China. The history of the United States cannot fail to prove illuminating and instructive to the Chinese people as they face an attempt to settle these great issues.

There is one peculiarity in the relations of the United States to China, which desrves to be specially signalized. The service we have rendered and are rendering to China is as disinterested and altruistic as any service can be on the part of beings who act under the stress of complex motives. No doubt Americans are selfish as other people are selfish but the point I am making is that in our relation to China our conduct has been largely determined by unselfish considerations. We ask nothing of China for ourselves; we want none of her territory; we desire no special concessions; and whatever comes to us, we are willing to share on equal terms with others. The political altruism of the American people in relation to China is nobly illustrated in the self-sacrificing devotion of the thousands of American missionaries and teachers who have come here to dispense to the Chinese people the blessings of the Christian religion and modern knowledge and science.

I once heard President McKinley's great Secretary of State, John Hay, say before a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, that the foreign policy of the United States was summed up in two principles: the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. Under the Monroe Doctrine, we have protected the independence of the peoples of Central and South America against aggressions on the part of foreign nations. I think I may say without boasting, that towards China our national conduct has very largely illustrated the principle of the Golden Rule.

What is the policy of the United States towards China?

I answer in a word: We stand for the integrity of China and for the Open Door. We want China to remain in possession and control of her own territory and to be mistress in her own house, and we want in China the open door to the trade and commerce of all nations on equal terms.

When I first visited China in 1899, its territorial integrity and independence were menaced by the so-called policy of "Spheres of Influence." The partition of China was openly discussed and different parts were assigned to different European nations as areas of predominant influence. The sphere of one European nation was in the South; the sphere of another in the Yangtsze valley; while two or three other nations were contending for exclusive spheres in North China.

We can see how this policy, so dangerous to the integrity of China, grew out of the existence of treaty ports and leased territories. From the point of view of the foreigner, it was a not unnatural extension and development of an existing situation. For China, however, the result would have been a fatal infringement of her sovereignty. Those spheres of foreign influence would have been so many enclaves virtually outside of Chinese jurisdiction and beyond Chinese control.

Happily the carving of foreign provinces out of the Manchu Empire was prevented by the Revolution of 1911 with the concommitant acceptance by the Chinese people of Western ideas of popular government.

But even before this menace to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China had disappeared another instrument of disintegration had been devised far less crude, more subtle, and equally effective. The new weapon was the enforced railway concession with the "railway-zone" and the establishment of foreign police control and military garrisons. I need not dwell on the unhappy effects of this practice, for you are all familiar with them. It is more agreeable to ask how China may get back her territory unencumbered and be re-instated in her sovereignty unimpaired.

I note that eminent publicists in China are not agreed in the solution of this problem. One school

*An address before the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce of China at a dinner in Minister Schurman's honor, Shanghai, August 26.

recommends the internationalization of all Chinese railways. Another school advocates their nationalization on the ground that as things are today, all railways on Chinese soil are a vital portion of Chinese sovereignty.

I shall not enter with my limited knowledge into the discussion of this issue, which, however, I deem of momentous significance. The end aimed at by both schools is the safeguarding of China against foreign aggression and the restoration to China of her full sovereign rights. Both would make China absolute mistress in her own unabridged domain. And what I am especially concerned to emphasize is that this object coincides with the standing American policy of the territorial integrity and unimpaired sovereignty of China.

The divorce of foreign political pretensions from financial claims against Chinese railroads is an harmony with the American policy and also with both the program of internationalization and that of nationalization. To this result the newly established Consortium has contributed, as it will also effectually contribute to the prevention of foreign one-nation control of Chinese railways.

The Consortium, as you know, was organized last year by the banking groups of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan to make loans for public utilities in China. The bankers of any one particular nation—so far as they are included in the constituent banking group—are estopped from making loans for these purposes without offering participation in them to the other banking groups. So far, indeed, the Consortium has not made any loans for Chinese railroads or other public utilities. But the Consortium even though inactive has produce two favorable results. In the first place, its mere existence has prevented the bankers of any particular nation making such loans. The value to China of this deterrent result may be determined by the magnitude and character of the one-nation foreign loans contracted prior to the organization of the Consortium. And, secondly the cessation of loans from abroad has stimulated the Chinese bankers themselves to furnish capital for new railroads.

No result could be more fortunate for China than this development of financial independence. And the more it is practised the safer will be her sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I now pass from that feature of American policy to its counter-part—the Open Door. This is peculiarly an American policy. It was first formulated by Secretary Hay. It demands equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of all nations in China. It is pre-eminently a policy of fair play. America asks nothing for herself which she is not ready to concede to other.

The policy of the Qpen Door may be looked at from the point of view of its prohibitions. It forbids monopolies. If the merchants or financiers of one nation acquired a monopoly in China, it would be in derogation of the equal rights of the citizens or subjects of other nations. The same thing holds true of discrimination. If any favors are shown, for example, in railroad service or railroad charges on Chinese soil they constitute a violation of the Open Door.

Discrimination sometimes openly but oftener in subtle and underhand ways, has been constantly charged. Whenever it occurs it may be an injury to American business and it is a violation of treaty rights and a contravention of the American policy of the Open Door. I need not add that such discrimination has been the prolific source of criticism and all feeling, which beginning with business men here have gradually spread to wider circles of public opinion at home. I venture to assert, without fear of challenge, that nothing would contribute so much to the maintenance of good feeling between the nationals of countries having business in China as the absolute cessation of discrimination and the strictest and most conscientious practice of the policy of the Open Door in every part of China.

The governments of the Great Powers gave their assent to the American policy of the integrity of China and the Open Door in 1899. That policy, declared Secretary Hay in 1900 in a communication to our diplomatic representatives in European countries and in Japan, was "to preserve China's territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international laws, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

In the treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan one of the objects is declared to be the following:

"The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by insuring the independence and the integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China."

This emphasizes, in connection with the Open Door and independence and integrity of China, the common interest of all the powers in China. It is the opposite of particularism on the part of any nation. China is the concern of all nations. And if any one nation should violate the integrity and independence of China or the principle of equal opportunities in trade and commerce that nation would, according to the terms of the British-Japanese treaty of alliance, invade "the common interests of all the powers in China." The same thought may be expressed in another way. All nations have "common interests" in China. How are these "common interests" to be preserved? The answer is—by the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China and the principle of the Open Door. Per contra any infringement of these is a blow at "the common interests of all the powers in China."

It is this policy of a free field and no favors that controls American trade with China. We are aware that there are nations who have directed their diplomacy to securing for their nationals here special economic privileges. China offers incalculable commercial prizes to those who can win them. But under the established policy of the United States, Americans must win them, if at all, in a free, fair and open struggle with competitors from all the world. All we ask is that our rivals in this friendly competition shall not be granted special advantages over us. We demand common and equal economic conditions, and common and equal accessibility to markets. I can assure American business men in China that American diplomacy under the administration of President Harding will be vigilant in the protection of the rights and interests of America and of American citizens. American business is entitled to the same treatment as all other foreign business in China, whether in respect of production, transportation, distribution or in any other regard. The instrumentalities of communication are of immense value to modern business, as are also of course the oceanic landing-places which are indispensable to their operation. The attitude of the American government towards our rights and interests in this part of the world may be clearly discerned in that important document in which Secretary Hughes, with reference to one of these stations, declared that

"there would be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany now under consideration without the assent of the United States."

With adequate protection on the part of the government I suppose the next essential to the successful prosecution of business in China is cooperation with the Chinese. The representatives of large American concerns declare that if American business in China is to compete successfully with that of other nations, it must freely cooperate with native business in local enterprises, and secondly, it must liberally invest its surplus capital in the development of industries, natural resources, and public works—thus taking an active part in the industrial and commercial life of China.

I have no doubt this is sound advice in ordinary times. And it has further recommendation in its favor that American business men in benefitting themselves also benefit equally their Chinese partners, to say nothing of the indirect advantages that flow to the Chinese consumer. And I must add that it is perhaps possible even today to carry out the first direction, namely, cooperation with the Chinese in local enterprises. But when it comes to investing surplus capital anywhere, the decline in the price of silver and the world wide depression in business must be taken into serious consideration.

With one of these disturbing factors, at least, our government is proposing to deal. The depression and stagnation of business throughout the world is doubtless due to the impoverishment of the nations by the destructive and wasteful agencies of war, lack of capital for new enterprises, national debts of colossal magnitude which children and children's children will not be able to extinguish and the prodigal and reckless extravagance of governments who still further deplete the capital, mortgage the future, and augment the indescribable load of debt to be inherited by future generations.

Of all nations in the world the United States is the richest and financially the strongest. It is surely a portent of hope and an augury of good results that it should be precisely the United States which has called a conference of the nations to put a stop to one form of huge and lavish expenditure in which all nations are indulging. True alike to our historic devotion to peace and our hard-headed business sense, we are leading in a movement to restrict expenditures for military purposes and at the same time to remove the causes of war.

For the Washington Conference is to consider both the subject of disarmament and Pacific and Far Eastern questions. The two subjects are vitally interconnected. We cannot lay down the tools of war until we have removed the causes of war. Everyone knows that it is Oriental questions which today menace the peace of the world. In these questions China is most deeply and vitally concerned and she has therefore been invited to send representative to the Conference along with the former allied and associated nations. With all the nations concerned frankly stating their problems from their own point of view, with the conviction of all public leaders that international difficulties must hereafter be settled by the rule of reason and common sense, with a deep yearning on the part of all peoples of the world (war-wearied and war-exhausted), that wars shall, in the future, be prevented, with the traditional peace-loving sentiments of the United States and its just and unselfish Oriental policy, and with the genius of President Harding for conference and the constructive adjustment of unsettled questions, I look forward with confidence to a settlement, at once fair, sensible, and in the common interest of outstanding differences in regard to Pacific and Far Eastern questions and to sparing the peoples of the world, already sorely oppressed with debt and taxation, the intolerable incubus of competitive expenditures for armament and the preparation for future wars.

From such a consummation all nations represented at the Washington Conference will have been the gainers. The laurels of the conference will have been won by all the members alike. But no nation will in the end gain more than China, who will then enter upon a new era of her history. In that new era China will have an opportunity to unify and strengthen the foundations of her nascent Republic, to frame and establish a constitution, to organize democratic institutions, to develop a system of modern education, to make public improvements, to reorganize her economic life, and generally to prepare for herself a place in the modern civilized world worthy of the place she once held as the creator or exponent of the oldest civilization of mankind.

It is my hope to see the dawn of this brighter day for China. I should count it the supreme joy and honor of my life if even in the most insignificant degree as American Minister, I might be of service in ushering it in. And it is not incredible that the dream, though without merit of mine, may be fulfilled. For just in proportion as American policy, which I have the honor to represent and uphold, actually prevails in China, this great and venerable nation, with territory intact and sovereignty unimpaired, will march steadily forward to the glorious future of which her history is a prophecy and her wonderful people and resources the living pledge and the ever-present assurance.

Business Prospects in the Far Eastern Republic

BY ORRIN KEITH

THE Far Eastern Republic has a population of approximately two million people scattered over a territory of about 500,000 square miles —a territory larger than that of any European state except Russia. Three-quarters of these people are engaged in agriculture and, as the country produces hardly enough food for its own needs, there is little surplus here which is available for the purchase of imports. There is some production of hides, wool, flax and hemp which can be exported, but these must necessarily be balanced to some extent by the importation of foodstuffs,

About 20 percent of the people are dependent upon industry of various kinds. This means approximately 80,000 laborers. The amount which they can produce annually it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy under the changed conditions of the country and the general attitude of labor throughout the world. The purchasing power of the country which might be available for the absorption of imports cannot, therefore, be stated. That it will be very small for some years to come may be prophesied without much temerity. Industry has been wrecked by three years of civil war and it must be rebuilt from its foundations. The early years of this process are going to be long and hard ones. The man with a surplus each year, however small it may be, soon begins to get somewhere. But the man who hardly manages to make ends meet, and is more liable to find a deficit than a surplus at the time of his yearly balance, takes a long time to get started.

The second case is that of Siberia at the present time. From her own efforts she will have great difficulty in creating a surplus of any kind. This is particularly true so long as her fairest provinces and her only ports are in the hands of Japan. With Vladivostok and the Maritime Province with its fisheries in her hands, she might within a reasonable time coordinate the efforts of her people and soon begin to show a working surplus. With these not only taken from her, but a state of prospective war forced upon her, the Far Eastern Republic's way to economic power lie through the channels of trade. Small business, such as appeals to great numbers of petty Chinese traders there, is and will be in some quantity. Opportunities for trade on any large scale are rare indeed at the present time.

As to future trade, this depends altogether upon the amount of development of natural resources which takes place. When capital is once convinced that investment is safe and that there is much money to be made out of Siberia, there will be not only the material required in such investments, but the increased purchasing power of the local population to be considered. The matter of trade in the years to come, therefore, revolves around the possibilities for and the conditions of the development of the country's natural resources.

The two greatest natural assets available for exploitation by foreign capital are timber and gold. They are the most tangible, the easiest to handle, and they pay the quickest returns of the resources of the Republic.

The timber areas of the country are enormous. In the various districts the areas are given as follows:

Trans-Baikal	13,984,000	desiatins.
Nertchinsk district	6,008,000	,,
Amur	11,790,000	,,
Primorsk	26,465,000	,,
Total	58,247,000	,,

(Note—A desiatin equals 2.7 acres.)

In Za-Baikal, the estimated yearly capacity of the forests is 786,720,000 cubic feet. The actual production at present is 6,891,000 cubic feet or less than 1 percent of the capacity. In the Nertchinsk district, the estimated capacity is 337,920,000 cubic feet per annum of which only 7,038,000 is cut at present. The distance from a market and the difficulties of transportation have held back the development of these forests but attention is now being turned toward them. In the Amur and Primorsk Districts, the estimated annual capacity runs up to 2,400,860,000 cubic feet while the annual cut before the war reached only 6,100,000 cubic feet.

The total possible capacity of the territories of the Republic is therefore over 3,500,000,000 cubic feet per annum. Of this amount, the areas accessible from the present means of transportation, and for which labor is available, can produce approximately 238,900,000 cubic feet or less than 7 percent of the total. Actual present production is less than one-fifth of this amount. At ten kopecks gold a cubic foot, the available cut would have a value of 23,000,000 gold roubles. In American money and in American running feet, this would mean that at one half a cent a foot, the value of the cut would be $11,500,000. With lumber on the Pacific Coast of the United States now selling in the neighborhood of $10 a hundred, there should be room for much profit in production at fifty cents a hundred, even as far away as Siberia, when all intervening transportation is by water.

Mineral wealth has been the source of as much interest in Siberia as timber, and mining will also be among the early developments of the new Republic. Mining is an old industry in Siberia, especially gold-mining. There is gold to be found in practically every tributary of the Amur River and few places in the country have been prospected without success in finding either gold, silver, or some of the less precious ores. The known resources have hardly been touched and much of the most promising country has never even been explored, let alone prospected.

The Far Eastern Republic has retained the old mining code of Czarist times except for the general underlying provision of the Constitution that all the mineral wealth of the country belongs to the nation. The right to exploit such wealth may be granted on lease to corporations or private individuals. To prospect underground a license, which may be issued for two or three years, must be obtained. To operate a mine a certificate, the practical equivalent of a "patent," must be applied for.

Most of the mining at present is alluvial washing. Little in the way of underground development has been done. In spite of this the territory of the Republic produced more than one-third of the annual output of all Russia before the Great War. The registered output was over $8,000,000 annualy, but it is estimated that the amount stolen from the mines and thus not registered was at least 25 percent of this amount, bringing the total production up to $10,000,000. Nothing like this amount was produced during the past year on account of the unfavorable conditions. The amount is estimated at $2,700,000 though the registered production was but $630,000.

There are several well-known gold fields in the Trans-Baikal district. The Undonsky is the most famous. It contains two large placer mines both of which have been partially worked out. There are many parts of them yet rich in gold, however, one dredging ground alone being estimated to contain about $3,500,000. In this place the gravel runs about fifty cents a cubic yard. The entire stream between the two mines is gold bearing but has not been sufficiently prospected to calculate values. Another rich field is the Karisky. It has been worked for fifty years and has produced over $15,000,000. The richest part of the field is still untouched as the larger flow of water demands more highly developed technique than has been applied as yet. The gravel runs about forty cents per yard and there is estimated to be over $1,000,000 obtainable. Other fields are known to exist along the line of the Amur railway, but little prospecting has been done and no estimate of values is available.

All of the affluents of the Amur River carry gold, some of them having gravel of high value. The average of the placers is from $1.25 to $2 a yard although the exceptional are as run up to $6 a yard. The Kharga is the largest of these placers. Its gravel runs at 75 cents a yard and there are three five-foot dredges working there. On the Unacha, a tributary of the Zeya, there is another dredge. These, and such fields as these located on the rivers Mogoti and Oldoy, are especially suited for dredging. There is no frozen gravel and the grounds are large. Most of the territory is little prospected as it is only lately that more advanced methods have been in use. There are also valuable gravels along the coast of the Okhotsk Sea, north of Nikolaievsk.

Auriferous lode deposits are numerous but only a few of them have been worked. One in the Trans-Baikal district has a quartz reef 5600 feet in length

with an average width of two feet and are values of $12 a ton. Another in the Zeya basin has several quartz veins. The usual width of these is about two and one-half feet and the ore runs as high as $20 a ton. There has been no exhaustive examination of this district.

The largest iron deposits are in the Trans-Baikal. Although there are several of them, only one has been exploited. This is the Balvagonsky mine fourteen miles north of Petrosky-Zavod. It has been worked in an inefficient manner for over a hundred years. The ore at present in sight is estimated at 500,000 tons. Its analysis is as follows: $Fe_2 O_3$ -67.26 %; Fe O-27.6%; SO_2 -1.76%; $Al_2 O^3$ -1.60%; Ca O-1.44%; Mg O-1.08%; Mn O-1.14%; H_2 O-1.10%. A still larger deposit has been discovered at Kurbinsky. This consists of several lodes along the River Kurba, a tributary of the Uda. This field has not yet been prospected.

There is an old established silver-lead mine at Nertchinsk-Zavod in the Trans-Baikal near the Chinese border. From 1,703 to 18,701,500,000 tons of ore were extracted from these deposits. This yielded 40,000 tons of lead, 12,000,000 ounces of silver and 40,000 ounces of gold. Mining ceased about the end of the last century the methods in use would no longer pay in competition with newer fields.

Tungsten deposits have been found so far only in the Trans-Baikal, where there are a number of them, several of high quality. The best known are Bukukivsky, with quartz veins about a foot and a half in width which contain 1 percent of wolframite, and the Belukhinsky, whose ore is of similar character but whose vein is about two feet in width. There are about ten other veins but their size and character are little known.

Coal is widespread but generally poor in quality. There are five mines in the Trans-Baikal and five in the Amur district but they produce for the most part brown coal or lignite. No coal suitable for cooking has yet been discovered except at the Suchan mine near Vladivostok, and the iron works at Petrosky-Zavod still use charcoal, just as the exiles did a hundred years ago, for smelting.

The terms of concessions under which foreign corporations or individuals can exploit mining properties have been under consideration by the government for some time. The first inclination was to make conditions which would have had no effect other than to exclude foreign capital altogether. The error has been realized and a tentative draft has just been completed and approved. This will undoubtedly have to be further modified as the actual bargaining over the terms of the concessions begins. The Far Eastern Republic, government and people, is as anxious to have foreign capital come in as ever it can be to come, and if they cannot induce it to come on one basis they will continue to try others until they find terms which are attractive. The following terms and conditions for gold mining may be considered as a starting point for negotiations rather than the final terms of a contract.

The production of gold on the gold fields of the Far Eastern Republic is permitted to companies, individuals, associations of workers and cooperative societies, who lease such right from the government, on the following terms:

1. The lessee must begin production within the time limit set by the mining department-between one and two years-depending upon the methods to be employed and the nature of the ground. For failure without reasonable cause to begin production within the time prescribed, the lease shall be forfeited to the Republic.

Note—Former owners and lessees of gold mines which are not operating must begin development work within a time set by the local mining regulations.

2. Placer rights are granted for a term of years not to exceed thirty-six, the length of the term to depend upon the nature and the richness of the ground, but to be fixed in the concession contract.

3. Beginning with the year 1923, a minimum production will be set by the mining department for each year. This will be determined by the methods of production, the nature of the ground and, where there is data available, by the previous production of the particular field. Until 1923, a minimum will be set according to the time and labor expended.

4. For the right of exploitation, dues shall be paid to the Republic as follows:

a. A percentage of the production according to the provisions the following paragraph.
b. A flat rental per deciatin of the area of the field.

5. The scale of percentage royalty is as follows:

a. Twelve percent from individual pick work.
b. Eight percent from mines worked by associations of workmen.
c. Five percent on dredged gold or gold produced by the amalgamation process.
d. Three percent on piece gold produced chemically.

The rental rate on area is one gold rouble per annum per deciatin. This rate is in force from the date of publication of these regulations.

6. The royalty payments are to be deposited in the government bank by the first day of May and the 31st day of December. The land tax must be so deposited by July 1 annually. If payments are not made at the times fixed, two months is allowed (presumably under penalty) in which to make them. Upon the expiration of that time without payment, the works become the property of the Republic.

7. As a rule the development of gold fields should be under modern scientific methods. Exceptions can be made in favor of more primitive and wasteful methods on conditions prescribed by the local mining department.

8. Assignment or transfer of concessions is permitted only with the consent of the Mining Department. Attempted transfers without such consent work a forfeiture of the contract.

9. At the expiration of the terms of the concession, the property reverts to the Republic. All buildings, and hydrotechnical construction are included in this reversion. Moveable properties may be taken away within one year from the expiration of the term, otherwise they also become the property of the Republic without compensation. During the term, the lessee must not sell, or remove without the consent of the Mining Department, any of the improvements which will become the property of the government at the expiration of his term.

10. In the event of failure to pay the rentals prescribed, the field and all improvements become the property of the Republic.

11. A lessee of a gold field is permitted to buy gold from the miners of his own field, but not from those of other fields. The amount of gold so purchased must be entered in the miners' account book. Violations of this rule will be treated as cases of theft.

12. The lessee may use free of charge necessary materials such as lime, stone, sand, etc., but may not sell such materials. The production of other

minerals beside gold is allowed only with permission of the Mining Department upon terms to be fixed.

13. The lessee may use free of charge the necessary lumber provided it is on his field. Otherwise lumber so used must be paid for to the government.

14. In addition to the area of the gold field itself, a sufficient area is allowed for the use of technical apparatus.

15. The lessee of a field which is being exploited mechanically has the right to absorb neighboring fields which are being worked by hand labor upon compensation to the lessees of the hand labor fields, to be fixed under the supervision of the Mining Department.

16. The management of the work is entirely in the hands of the lessee, subject only to the general provisions of law.

17. Reports and accounts must be submitted to the Mining Department in the Ministry of Industry when demanded and in the form prescribed.

18. On December 1 of each year the lessee must submit an estimate of his production for the following year.

19. Not later than March 1 of each year, an account of the production for the previous year must be submitted to the Mining Department.

20. An incorrect statement is punishable as a crime and by forfeiture of the property.

21. Labor conditions and wages are subject to the general laws covering those subjects.

22. The lessee must furnish free of charge to an agent of the Mining Department, housing with the necessary furniture, fuel and water, and must furnish houses for business use at the rates current in the locality.

23. For the violation of articles 7, 12, 18, 19, or 22 of these condition or for buying gold from the miners of other fields, the lessee is subject to a fine according to a fine table prepared by the Ministry of Industry.

24. Prospecting for gold is allowed according to the above conditions until further notice.

25. Modifications of the above regulations are allowed in certain cases but such modifications must receive the approval of the Government of the Republic.

U. S. Airplane Bombs that Echoed Round the World

BY CHARLES G. ROSS

THE Martin bombing planes that sank the former German dreadnaught *Ostfriesland* in the U. S. Army-Navy tests of July, off the Atlantic coast by dropping bombs that Commodore Charlton of the British Navy remarked would be "heard round the world," are playthings compared with the great new machine that Glenn L. Martin, inventor and manufacturer, expects to build for the American government in his factory at Cleveland, Ohio.

The biggest of the present Martin machines, which also were turned out by this young pioneer in aviation, are capable of carrying a load of only 2,000 pounds of explosives, plus sufficient gasoline to keep them going forty-three and three-fourth hours at 90 miles an hour. "Only" is used merely by way of comparison with the bomber that is coming; for the present machines represent a tremendous advance over their predecessors of world War. With their one-ton bombs, they were able easily to account for the armored, 23,000-ton *Ostfriesland*.

In the office of his Cleveland factory, Martin showed the writer a model, complete down to the last detail, of the super-bomber which he is ready to put into production as soon as the aviation engineers of the Army, who are now studying the designs, give the word. The model is a handsome thing in mahogany, about four feet from tip to tip.

Death-dealing possibilities represented by this toy are not apparent to the eye, but they become startlingly clear as the inventor explains. Martin calls the model an argument for disarmament.

The new dreadnaught of the sky will carry twin "W" motors designed by the Air Service, each generating 700 horsepower. Full equipped it will be able to fly at a speed of 119 miles an hour and a minimum of fifty. Its load of explosives will consist not of one 2,000-pound bomb, but of 7,500 pounds—3¾ tons—which may be carried either in one great missile or in several. With the 6,000-pounds of gas that it can carry in addition to all other weight, it will be able to cruise for ten hours at 100 miles an hour. In other words, with its maximum load, it can go out to sea 500 miles to hunt for its quarry. This calculation is based on a full load during the round trip. Presumably, however, the ship would drop its bombs at a target, in which event the lightening of the load would give the aviators a margin of safety in their fuel supply.

Obviously, the less gasoline that is carried, the greater the weight that can be put into explosives. If the range of action is shortened to 500 miles by reduction of the fuel supply, Martin estimates that over five tons of bombs can be carried; if cut to 200 miles, over six tons of bombs.

But the ship will not be limited to bomb-dropping. It will mount four machine guns—two in the tail, where the gunners will have a wide sweep at pursuing plane, and two, as been the custom, on a turret in the nose. The placing of guns in the tail is one of several innovations. It will also be possible, the inventor says, by reducing the weight of bombs, to equip the ship with a six-inch cannon to scatter shrapnel; this would lie parallel to the body of the machine, near the base. The Army Air Service has already demonstrated the feasibility of firing cannon from the air, having successfully used a three-inch gun on one of the Martin bombers at the Dayton experimental field.

The new ship will be fitted for a crew of four—pilot, wireless operator, rear gunner and forward gunner and bomber. Three men will be sufficient to operate it if one of the gunners can "double" as a wireless operator.

Fully loaded, the gross weight of the machine, including weight of bombs, guns, gasoline, personnel, wireless and other equipment, will be 32,000 pounds. It will have a supporting surface, or wing area, of 2,100 square feet. The body (front to rear) will be 58 feet long, and the span, the distance from tip to tip of the wings, will be 85 feet. A six-foot man can stand under the lower wing and have an inch of clearance.

Airplane wings at present are all rigid. The new model carries a device which Martin has just developed, whereby the forward and rear edges of the wings can be tilted downward. This, he says, increases the lifting power of the plane by 50 percent. The reason that birds are so much more efficient flyers than the airplane, according to the inventor, lies in their ability to shift the plane of their wings to any angle. He predicts that the tilting device will be greatly developed, so that in the

mechanical bird of the future it will be possible to manipulate not merely the edges of the wings, but the entire surface.

The new Martin machine will carry, of course, full wireless equipment. Its crew will be able to talk to one another and to stations as far as 75 miles distant by radio telephone, and will be able to send wireless signals for 250 miles.

A unique feature of the projected plane will be the case with which the motors can be removed. Each will be built in a detachable unit, which can be slipped out of the machine as one would remove a piece from a well-made jigsaw puzzle. The engine, or a duplicate, can be as readily put back, without any time-consuming adjustments such as now are required. Martin estimates that the average bomber is good for 1,000 flying hours and will wear out two sets of motors in combat service.

In limited production, Martin figures that the new machines can be turned out at a cost of $75,000 each, as compared with an average cost of $40,000 for the type that sank *Ostfriesland*. The cost would be considerably reduced if the machines were put into quantity production.

Visualizing the warfare of tomorrow, Martin sees twenty great machines—a full division—of the type described or some more powerful type to be evolved in the future, going out to sea to attack an enemy fleet. The twenty air dreadnaughts will be accompanied by an auxiliary force of sixty combat and reconnoissance planes. It will not be necessary for the great planes to waste their gasoline in circling about to find the enemy. The smaller planes will do that. Locating the enemy, they will signal his whereabouts, and the dreadnaughts, with their tons of explosives, their machine guns and their shrapnel-scattering cannon, will dart without waste motion toward the target, at 100 miles an hour or better.

Preceding the grand attack, the smaller aircraft will engage and seek to drive off the enemy's planes, and in addition will drop bombs weighing 200 to 300 pounds on the surface craft. These bombs will harass and perhaps demoralize the fleet; they may even wipe out all the personnel on board. Then will come the leviathans to finish the job with bombs whose weight is measured in tons.

Martin foresees a bomb of far greater destructive power than any used against the *Ostfriesland*. None of these were armor-piercing. The new missile in immediate prospect (he sees no limit to subsequent development) will be of the same size as the present one-ton bombs, the shell weighing 400 pounds and the charge of TNT 1,600 pounds, but in addition it will be equipped with an armor-piercing nose that will carry it through the protective deck of a ship before the charge goes off.

"A bomb of that size dropped from 4,000 feet," said Martin, "will go through any protective deck ever imagined for a battleship. Even the 300-pound 'duds' dropped against the *Ostfriesland* were able to penetrate two decks, down to the protective deck. Put 1,600 pounds of TNT below the sealed protective deck, and the ship becomes in effect a great shell. The explosion will blow it to pieces.

"The greatest amount of TNT that the Navy has put into a shell is 75 pounds. A 16-inch gun will hurl this 18,000 yards. The airplane has made possible a shell with 1,600 pounds of explosive and it can drop it against a target 300 or more miles from shore.

"Consider too the possibilities—the horrible possibilities—opened up by the use of poisonous gases. At the time of the armistice we had developed a gas more deadly than anything used in the war. That gas can be handled in bombs. The fact that airmen, with bombing still in its infancy, have demonstrated that they can bomb with 50 percent efficiency from 4,000 feet, suggests what may be done in the way of showering down deadly gases, on ships—and on cities. By killing off the personnel they can put a ship out of commission without sinking it.

"The sinking of the *Ostfriesland* left no possible chance for anyone to deny the power of airplanes against a fleet. Only a handful of planes were in operation in the test. At the cost of one battleship 1,000 planes could be put into the air.

"As a practical man, I can't see how the capital ship can longer be of major value in warfare. We should retain the ships that we have, and seek to find means of defending them against air attack, but we should not spend more money for ships till we have an adequate air force. The air force, not the Navy, is the first line of the national defense today.

"Unless driven off by defending planes, an enemy air force could fly over New York City and clean it off the map. It could wipe out the steel plants of Pittsburgh in an evening's performance. It could penetrate to the very heart of the country, spreading death and destruction.

"The past war demonstrated that the only defense against airplanes is airplanes.

"We have just begun to scratch the surface of military aviation. Five years from now, I am convinced, any country that has control of the air will be able to carry its own peace terms into the capital of any nation.

"The awful character of the warfare that can be waged from the air is the best argument for disarmament. People today don't fully realize the menace that lies in a plane capable of carrying two 4,000-pound explosive bombs for seven to ten hours—to say nothing of bombs loaded with poisonous gases. When they do realize it, they will know that war is too horrible to engage in.

"The Navy talks of combating the air menace by building airplane carriers to go with the fleet. The first thing that attacking air men will do will be to go after the carriers. You can't arm a carrier against attack from the air, for it has got to be the fastest ship of the fleet. It will be an easy mark. Put the carriers out of business, and the planes of the fleet will be helpless. It won't even be necessary to attack them. They can be left to fly around till they run out of gasoline, when they will have to come down. Then the fleet will have to go home."

Martin was reminded of the Navy argument that the plane cannot supplant the battleship because it is inefficient at night and in stormy weather.

"Clouds and storm," he replied, "simply shorten the rangs of battle action. Battleships as well as planes are handicapped by adverse weather conditions. Planes can find a hostile fleet as well as another fleet can find it.

"The *Ostfriesland* test was postponed by the Navy from morning to afternoon because of foggy weather but Gen. Mitchell of the Air Service was ready to go ahead. He was always ready.

"Night flying is practicable. Ships are being equipped with two lamps of 1,250,000 candle power each to facilitate landing at night. For bombing at night, the air ships would drop Michelin flares of 2,000,000 candle power each. These are dropped with parachutes and descend slowly, lighting up the countryside, or the ocean, for a couple of miles. The glare is so intense that the men on a battleship could not look upward through it. Protected from the glare by the parachute, bombers in an airplane would be able to drop their missiles without danger

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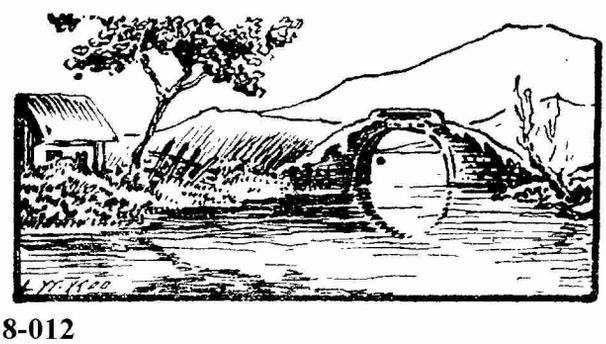
of counter-attack from below. The planes, of course, would not be able to find a ship so readily at night as in the day time, but once they found it they could do deadly work. The flares would make the ship stand out like a beacon."

Martin turned to a discussion of the great strides made by aviation in general—a mode of locomotion so new that he, at the age of 35, is accounted one of its pioneers. The career of Glean Martin, a dreamer who has made some big dreams come true, who dreams now of world peace made possible by the airplane, is a fascinating story in itself. He was born in Iowa and moved to California when he was 13. From the automobile business he graduated into aviation. He became a daredevil flyer and did circus stunts in the air, at county fairs and public meetings of all kinds, to get money with which to carry on experiments. His first factory, established in 1909, was in an old church building at Santa Ana.

Today he has one of the finest factories in Cleveland, Ohio, and his "Martin bombers" are known round the world.—From the *St. Louis Post Despatch.*



18-012

The Building of China's Railways

BY H. B. MORSE, LLD

(Continued from last week)

The province of Shansi is one of the richest coal-fields in the world, and it has besides large deposits of iron-ore. In 1896 Commendatore Angelo Luzatti made a study of this field and in 1897, to work it, he formed the Peking Syndicate—Anglo-Italian in its composition, but English in its capital. In May, 1898, he obtained by imperial decree the sole right for sixty years to open and work coal and iron mines and petroleum wells in certain districts of Shansi and of Honan north of the Yellow River. The syndicate was to pay a royalty of 5 percent of gross receipts, then 6 percent was to be paid on capital, then 10 percent of net profits to a sinking fund, and of the surplus 25 percent was to be paid to the Chinese government and 75 percent to the syndicate. The syndicate, using its own capital, might "make roads, build bridges, open or deepen rivers or canals, or construct branch railways to connect with main lines or with water navigation," to carry its coal and iron. The syndicate, with a subscribed capital of £1,520,000, proceeded to develop mines and to construct to them a railway starting from Taokow, at the head of barge navigation on the Wei River. After being delayed by the Boxer rising, the railway was completed in 1905 to (Pashan) Tsinghwa, a length of 90 miles. The Chinese then decided to buy out rights of the syndicate in the railway; and, under two agreements of July 3rd, 1905, the syndicate issued a thirty-year loan for £700,000 at 5 percent and 90, and sold the railway for £614,600 cash; the line itself was the security, and it was to be worked by the syndicate during the currency of the loan.

Other lines were also taken in hand, each representing some diplomatic pressure on the Chinese government.

(A) The Chengtingfu-Taiyuenfu Railway, connecting the capital of Shansi with a station on the Peking-Hankow line. For this an agreement was made with the Russo- Chinese Bank in 1898, supplemented by a definite contract in 1902, for a thirty-year loan of 40,000,000 francs at 5 percent, issued at 90, guaranteed by the imperial government and secured by the traffic receipts. The contract was later transferred to a French syndicate. The line, of one-metre gauge, is 151 miles long and was completed in 1907.

(B) The Kaifengfu-Honanfu-Sianfu Railway, parallel to the Yellow River. In 1899 an agreement was signed with a Franco-Belgian syndicate, La Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways en Chine, followed by a final contract in 1903, for the section Kaifengfu-Honanfn, 115 miles. The contract of 1903 provided for a loan of 25,000,000 francs, to which a later contract of 1907 added 16,000,000 francs, at 5 percent, issued at 90. This section was completed in 1909.

(C) Railway communication between Hongkong and Canton is solely a British interest, and that portion of the line, 28 miles, which is within the limits of the colonial territory is, for financing and construction, a British affair. The line from the frontier to Canton, 85 miles, was taken in hand by the Chinese of Canton. In 1907 a contract was

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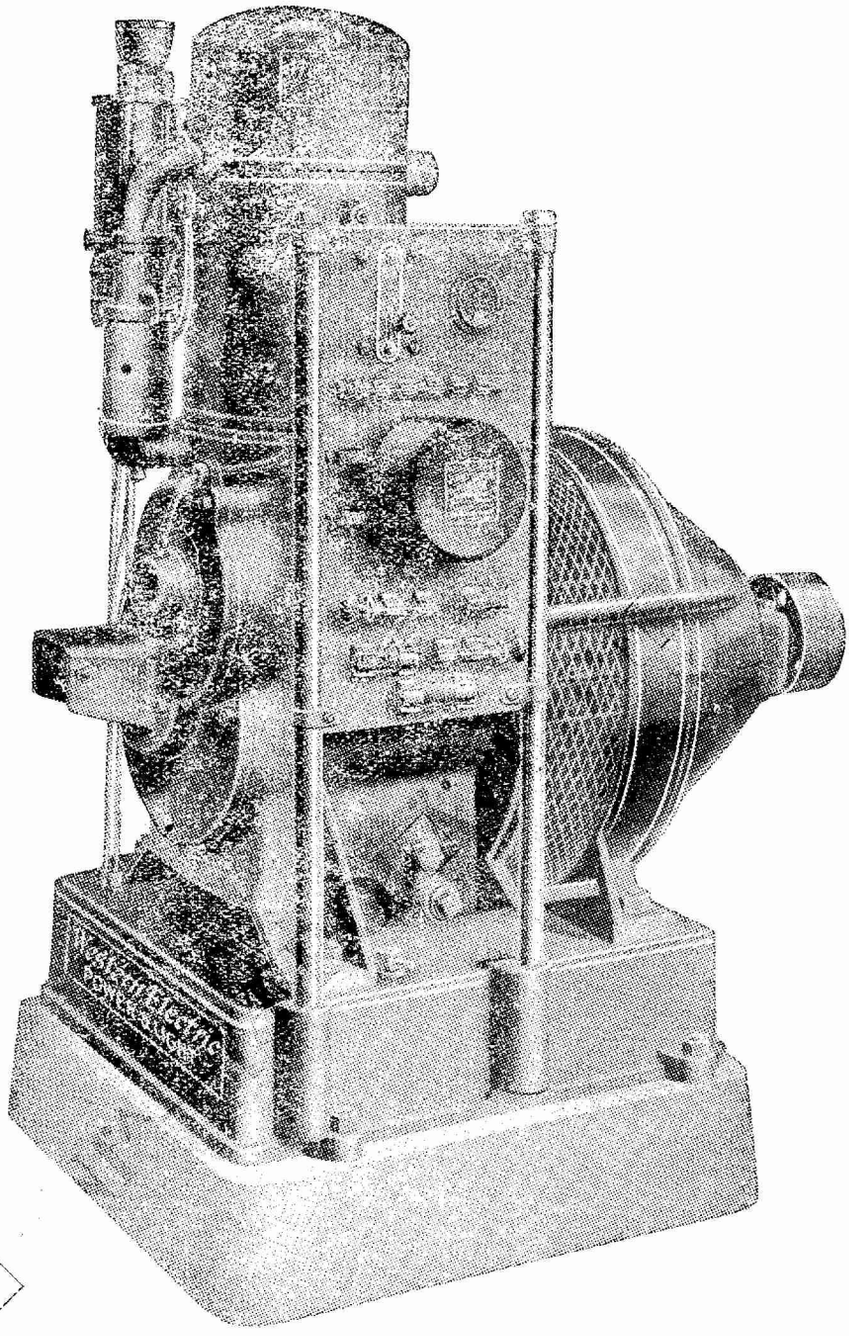

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Offices of the MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc., publishers of the WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST, will be removed on September 1, to temporary quarters with the ORIENTAL PRESS, 115 Avenue Edward VII.

After October 1 the offices of the Company will be located on the sixth floor of the GREAT NORTHERN CABLE BUILDING Avenue Edward VII, near the Bund.

made with the British and Chinese Corporation for a thirty-year loan of £1,500,000 at 5 percent, issued at 94, secured on the railway and guaranteed by the Chinese government.

Other smaller lines have been taken in hand by the Chinese themselves, and in general without foreign financial aid or government guarantee; but their length is not considerable.

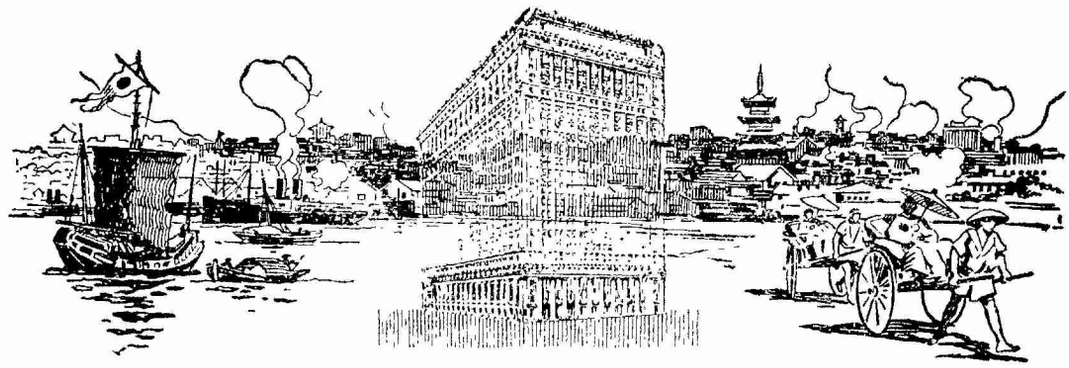
The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 resulted in the transfer to Japan of much of the Russian interest in Manchurian railways. Russia retained the whole of the Tran-Siberian line, west to east from Manchuli to Suifenho, 950 miles; of the north and south line she kept the northern section to Kwanchengtze, 132 miles, but the lines south of that point, 514 miles, went to Japan. In addition, it was agreed with China in 1905 that Japan, providing the funds herself, might build a line from Mukden to Antung on the Korean frontier, a length of 189 miles. Two other lines were to be built by the Japanese for China, half the cost being provided by China, the remaining half being lent by Japan at 5 percent, viz.: Sinminfu-Mukden, 48 miles (loan £33,300); Kwanchengtze-Kirin, 75 miles (loan £225,000). For her lines in Manchuria Japan in 1906 organized the South Manchuria Railway Company, with a capital of 200,000,000 yen (£20,000,000), of which half was provided by the Japanese government, and £4,000,000 by a 5 percent thirty-five-year loan issued in London in 1906.

Szechuen was a subject of rivalry between England and France; the latter hoped to tap its trade from Tongking, the former from Burma, by railways through Yunnan; and England would benefit the more by a continuance of traffic along the course of the Yangtze. In 1905 an Anglo-French syndicate, the Chinese Central Railways Company, was formed to undertake railways in the Yangtze basin; American financial interests were invited to cooperate, but were not then inclined to accede. In 1909 the German syndicate was admitted to form a tripartite group, and in the same year the Americans demanded that they should be admitted to share. In May, 1910, an agreement was made in conference at Paris for dividing the Hukwang railways, including the Hankow-Szechwan line and the northern portion of the Hankow-Canton line equally between the members of the "Four-Power Group," viz:

For England, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
For Germany, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.
For France, the Bank de l' Indo-Chine.
For the United States, the American Group (composed of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank, all of New York.)

It may here be said that the Four-Power Group, in the interest of China, demanded the sole right to provide all loans for the purposes of the Chinese government, and to exercise a supervision over the expenditure of their proceeds; that, for this function, it later became the Six-Power Group by the adhesion, on their demand, of Russia and Japan; and that, in March, 1913, on the inauguration of President Wilson, it became the Five-Power Group by the withdrawal of official support from the "dollar diplomacy" of the American group.

In May, 1911, the Four-Power Group obtained the contract from the Hukwang railways. The contract provided for an immediate loan of £6,000,000, and a later loan of £4,000,000 at 5 percent,



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guaranteed by the Chinese government, and secured on the traffic receipts and on certain salt and likin taxes of the Hukwang provinces, Hupeh and Hunan. The four banking interests were to take the loan in equal shares and without responsibility for each other. The construction and control of the lines were to be entirely and exclusively vested in the Chinese government; in the construction Chinese material was to be used as far as possible; and for it the Chinese were to appoint engineers:

English for the section Hankow-Ichanghien (on the southern border of Hunan);

German for the section Kwangshui-Ichang;

American for the section Ichang-Kweichowfu.

Extension into Szechuen beyond Kweichowfu was left to be the subject of future agreement. An additional railway, Hankow-Kingmenchow, did not come under this contract, but was entrusted to a Chinese company employing Chinese capital.—*The Far Eastern Fortnightly.*

Who's Who in China

General Pan Chu-ying, Chief of the Aeronautic Department.
(潘矩樓字丹亭)

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TERNE PLATES
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TIN PLATE—"Coke," "Charcoal" and "Terne"
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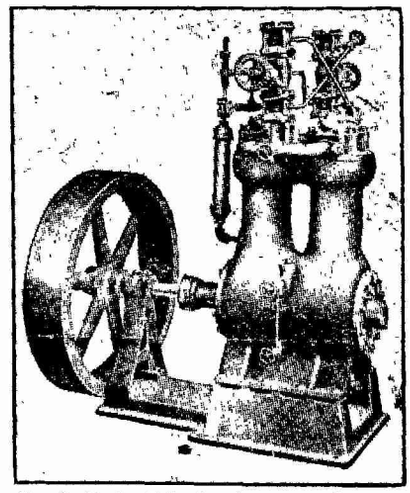

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General Pan Chu-ying, Chief of the Aeronautic Department of the Chinese government, which is under the direct control of the Cabinet, was born at Tsining, Shantung in 1876. He graduated from the College of Officers in Japan.

Upon his return to China, General Pan joined the army, and received gradual promotions. In the last days of the Manchu regime, he was commander of a brigade division in the three eastern provinces.

After the establishment of the Republic he became commander of the Twentieth Division, and has been with his division ever since. In April of 1914 he appointed Acting Lieutenant-General of Charhar.

In June of 1915 he was awarded the brevet rank of General. In December of the same year he was given by the late President Yuan Shih-kai the rank of baron when the latter aspired to be Emperor of China.

In 1920 General Pan was appointed chief of staff to the office of the High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan. In July of 1921 he was appointed Chief of the Aeronautic Department to succeed General M. Tinn, who was allowed to resign in order to devote his attention to a study of the overseas Chinese.

General Pan is an uncle of Pan Fu, Acting Minister of Finance. Among the decorations he has received from the government are the Second Class Ta Shou Pao Kwang Chia Ho, the Second Class Chia Ho and the Second Class Wen Hu (Tiger).

Mission to Study Education in China

A six months' study of Christian education in China in its relation to Chinese government education is the plan of the United Mission Boards of Canada, England, and the United States, which have just appointed representatives to make a survey of China's mission schools, according to an announcement made in Chicago. American members of the commission planned to sail from Vancouver August 18, on the *Empress of Asia*. In China they will be jointed by American and Chinese missionaries, representing all Protestant denominations, who for years have been planning and preparing for this work.

Dr. Ernest De Witt Burton of the University of Chicago is chairman of the commission arriving in China this month. The other four members are the Rev. F. J. McConnell, Bishop of the Pittsburgh area of the Methodist Episcopal Church and former president of De Pauw University: Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Prof. Percy Roxby of the University of Liverpool, and Dr. W. F. Russell, dean of the College of Education, University of Iowa.

"The problem of education in China, just as in America," said Dr. Russell, "is one that has become increasingly important in recent years. With the change from a monarchical system of government to a democracy, it is absolutely necessary that China's citizens be trained for their new responsibilities. If some of the good points of American experience could

18-018

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be incorporated in China, and some of the good points of Chinese experience adapted in America, it would undoubtedly work to the advantage of each system."

Group of Teachers Arrive for Faculty of Shanghai American School

The staff of the Shanghai American School will include nine new teachers for the fall term. C. L. Boynton, business manager of the Shanghai American School, while in America has attended to the selection of the teachers. Three have arrived in Shanghai and five more are due on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, September 1.

Those included in the list are: Mrs. C. R. Campbell, who is well known in Shanghai and the East, having served with the American Red Cross in Russia and having charge of the Russian Children's Colony. Mrs. Campbell will be the home-manager of the school; Miss Ross Hart, formerly of Soochow, and a graduate of the Chicago Teacher's Training School, will take over the third and fourth grades; Miss Katherine Mendenhall of California and a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School, will have the primary grades, first and second; Miss Reynolds, a graduate of the Colgate College, will take the Latin department; Miss Mead, a graduate of Smith College, will have charge of the fifth and sixth grades; Mrs. Austin of Northwestern University, will have charge of the music, piano and vocal; Miss Mabel Harris will act as secretary to W. W. Bartlett, principal of the school. Miss Harris is a graduate of Hunter College and the New York School of Secretaries. Erston V. Miller, graduate of Maryland State College, will have charge of the department of science; and L. O. Van Hook of Berea College, Kentucky, will serve as physical director of the school.

Insular Affairs Bureau Awards Certificates of Philippine Issue to Syndicate of Bankers

The War Department Bureau of Insular Affairs awarded on July 29, $10,000,000 of Philippine government 4 percent certificates of indebtedness, dated August 1, 1921, and due on August 1, 1922, to a syndicate of New York and Western bankers composed of the Guaranty Company of New York, Halsey Stuart & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Stacy & Braun, the William R. Compton Company, Barr & Schmeltzer, Ames, Emerich & Co., the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co., and Hambleton & Co. The successful bid was 97.511. A syndicate headed by Hallgarten & Co. bid 97.01, and another, led by the Chase Securities Corporation, was close to the leaders with a bid of 96.53.

The certificates will be offered to-day to the public at 98.10, to yield about 6 percent. They are in coupon form and of the denominations of $1,000 and $10,000. Their principal and interest will be payable at the Treasury of the United States in gold coin of the United States. Under the terms of the act of Congress approved on March 2, 1903, the certificates are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, any local authority

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Asia Life Insurance Opens Offices

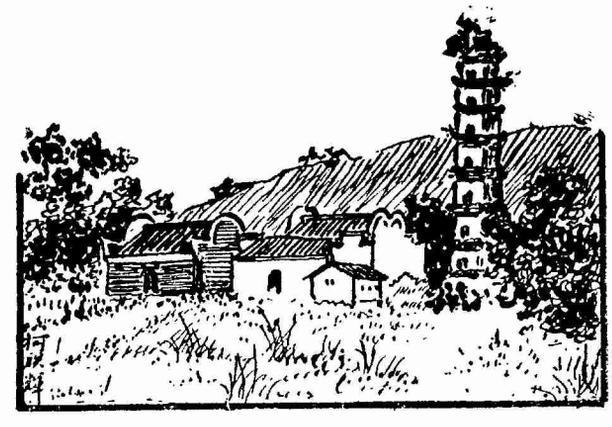
The Asia Insurance Company has announced that it will begin the issuance of insurance policies in China on September 1. Incorporated in America, the company is financed locally and the directorate consists of: F. J. Raven, president of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, C. L. Seitz, general manager of the China Pacific Company, B. C. Sionkovitch, Far Eastern manager of the Russia Insurance Company, W. R. Rice, vice-president and general manager of the Asia Life Insurance Company, and C. B. Starr, general manager of the American-Asiatic Underwriters.

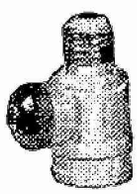
The company is capitalized at G. $500,000 with G. $150,000, of capital and surplus paid in. The management of the company is in the hands of W. R. Rice, formerly of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America.

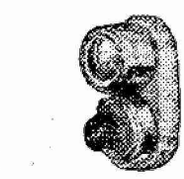
The company expects to issue all forms of life insurance with the standard features to be found in American policies. The development of the company will parallel as closely as possible the development of the American-Asiatic Underwriters and the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, working in close cooperation with the organization of the underwriters through their branches in Hankow, Tientsin and Harbin and with the American-Oriental Banking Corporation through its new branches in Foochow and Chungking.

The superintendent of Chinese agencies is S. T. Richards, for many years prominent among local life insurance men. H. A. Pan, assistant secretary of the company, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania where he specialized on the theory and practice of insurance and its economies. Since returning to China he served for a period as instructor in Economies at the Nanking Teachers' College and has since been with the American-Asiatic Underwriters.

The Chinese advisory council of the Company composed of prominent Chinese includes: Admiral K. N. Low of Shanghai, Lin Tse Tsin of Hankow, and King Kung Pah of Peking.







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Representatives in the Far East

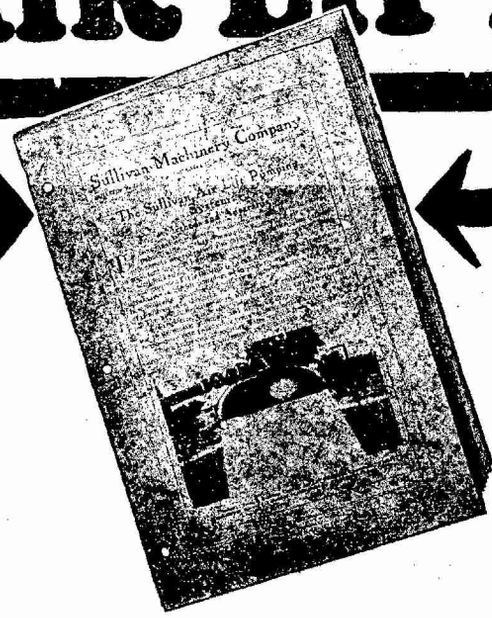
Japan: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.
Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java.
China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai.

General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai.

11-57

18-023

SULLIVAN AIR LIFT



More Water From Your Wells

Ask For This New Data Bulletin

These headings will interest you:—

Air Lift Terms
Requirements for Efficiency
Air Lift and Filtration
Types and history of air lift pumps
Cleaning old wells
Compound Lifts
Boosters for Elevated discharge
Pumping acid with air
Useful tables
Sullivan Methods and apparatus
Numerous illustrations

If you have a water supply problem Sullivan engineers will be glad to help you solve it. Their experience covers 25 years of practice and manufacture.

Write for the Bulletin Today
No. 1671-D

SULLIVAN MACHINERY CO.
CHICAGO,

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI

18-024

Men and Events

B. B. Anthony of the Standard Oil Company of New York, stationed at Canton, was in Shanghai last week enroute to America on leave.

Charles Beecher Warren, newly appointed American Ambassador to Japan, planned to sail for his new post on the *s. s. Golden State*, sailing from San Francisco, August 31, arriving at Yokohama about September 15.

Patrick Frank Buckley, formerly connected with the Leslie-Judge Publishing Company, New York, is in Shanghai this week on his way to America. Mr. Buckley is completing a pleasure tour of the world.

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, wife of Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, returned to Mokanshan on Saturday, August 27, after several weeks in Shanghai. Mrs. Lobingier came back to Shanghai previous to the departure of Judge Lobingier for America. She will return to Shanghai about October 1.

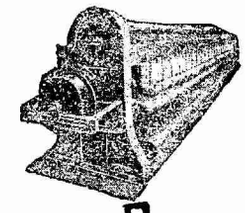
R. C. Treeman, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Nanking, while in Kuling on his vacation, was swept over a waterfall while picknicking near the falls in a party, including his sister, and up to date his body has not been recovered. His sister, Mrs. Blackstone was also caught in the torrent of water and narrowly escaped death. Mr. Treeman was married last year and returned to China after his furlough spent in America.

According to a news dispatch, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Rockefeller and son, arrived at Yokohama on August 29, on he *s. s. Empress of Asia*. The party enroute to Peking to attend the opening of the new hospital buildings of the Peking Union Medical College, will go by way of Korea. F. W. Stevens, American representative in the Chinese Consortium, is also on board the *Empress* and will accompany the party to Peking.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the United States Court for China, Shanghai, by the China American Cigarette Co. Inc., with offices at 46 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The new company was organised by a group of local business men to participate in China's tremendous cigarette and tobacco trade. The directors of the company are: H. S. Carey, P. J. Fitzsimmons and D. F. Callahan. The capital of the company is Mex. $200,000.00 divided into 40,000 shares of $5.00 each. Seventy-five percent of the shares are being taken up privately and 25 percent will be released for public subscription.

The Americas, a magazine inaugurated by the National City Bank of New York to stimulate widespread interest in the commerce between North and South America, has been discontinued, according to an announcement sent out by the bank, becoming effective with the last issue, July 1921. The reason given for the discontinuance of the publication is that interest in foreign trade has become world-wide in extent and the National City Bank has established its own branches in all the important commercial centers of the globe and foreign trade is no longer a question of trade with South America alone. The magazine

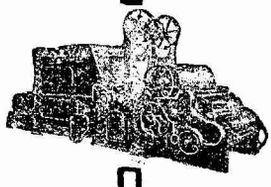
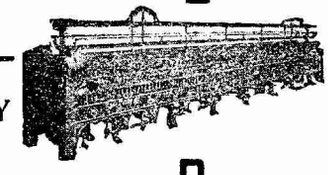
Complete Equipment
Cotton Machinery
Built by Specialists



WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.

PICKER AND CARD ROOM MACHINERY

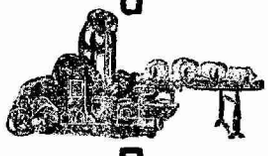
Feeders	Intermediate Pickers	Drawing Frames
Openers	Finisher Pickers	Slubbers
Conveyers	Thread Extractors	Intermediate Frames
Bale Breakers	Roving Waste Openers	Roving Frames
Breaker Pickers	Revolving Top Flat Cards	Jack Frames

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY

RING SPINNING & TWISTING MACHINERY

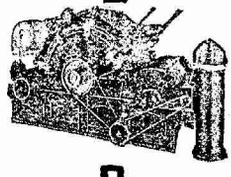
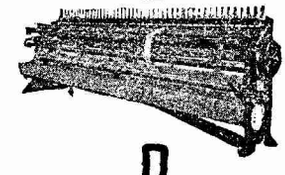
Ring Spinning Frames for Cotton, Ring Twisters for Cotton Wool, Worsted, Silk, Jute, Flax and Novelty Yarn



EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY

WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY

Spoolers	Reels	Spindles
Beam Warpers	Doublers	for
Ball Warpers	Banding Machines	Cotton and
Skein Winders	Card Grinders	Silk

SOLE AGENTS

IN CHINA

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION

9 NINGPO ROAD

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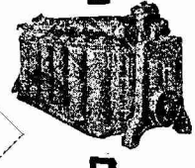
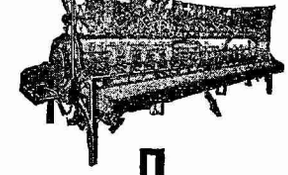

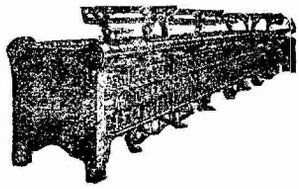
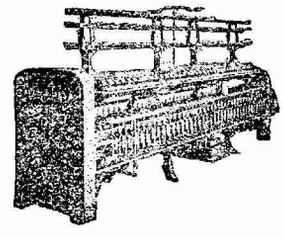
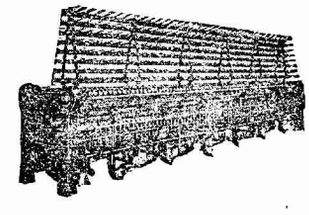

18-025

China-Philippines Trade

中 興 銀 行

The policy of rapid extension of its oriental trade, upon which America has so auspiciously and vigorously entered, will undoubtedly stimulate Chinese trade with the Philippine Islands; the nearby American outpost.

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Trade inquiries welcome

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We are prepared to give prompt attention to inquiries for all forms of iron and steel products. Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, full particulars as to size, weight, grade, packing, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

18-026

has proved to be a source of information in the past on trade conditions with that country.

Miss Carolyn Wilson, formerly a member of the foreign correspondent staff the *Chicago Tribune*, is in Shanghai this week and is staying at the Astor House. Miss Wilson is planning to leave for Peking on Friday, September 2. She will spend some time in Peking, and Tientsin and will join a hunting party at Jehol, Chihli province, and plans to return to Shanghai the latter part of September.

Robert E. Speer of New York, chairman of the board of trustees of the newly incorporated Shanghai American School, will be in Shanghai on Saturday, September 3. There will be a meeting of the board of managers of the new School in the directors' room of the Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, September 3. This meeting will be semi-informal and is planned in order that all members of the boards may have opportunity to meet Mr. Speer and to learn from him the status of the movement in New York; and also in order that Mr. Speer may be informed as to the progress being made here.

The Rockefeller Foundation aided with fellowships in 1920 individuals in thirteen foreign countries who aspired to train for institutional or government service as teachers, investigators and administrators, according to the second installment of the Foundation's annual review issued in July. Twenty-seven fellows came to the United States for training in public health work from the following countries: Czecho-Slovakia, Brazil, Canada, France, Colombia, Costa Rica, Salvador, Mexico and Porto Rico. In carrying out its plans lin China the Foundation aided thirty-one strategica ly located hospitals to improve buildings and equipment, and increased the number of their doctors and nurses. The Peking Union Medical College will be dedicated during September and it is planned that the Peking school and hospital will be the medical center in the Far East.

According to a news item in the *Washington Post* of July 31, the steamship *China* is prohibited by the terms of the Merchant Marine Act from carrying passengers in the American coastwise trade, because she is foreign built and is owned by a corporation in which American citizens hold less than 75 percent of stock. This opinion was made public by Attorney General Daughtery in a letter sent to Secretary Hoover. Mr. Daughtery added, however, that the *China* might continue to carry passengers between San Francisco and Honolulu until next February 1 on permit from the Shipping Board. The *China* was admitted by special act of Congress in 1898 and has been plying between San Francisco and Hawaii for a number of years. She was once a liner of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but is now owned by the China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., an American corporation organized in California.

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And, Chesterfields do something for your smoke-longing that you have always wished a cigarette *would* do, they let you *know* you are smoking, in a word—they satisfy.

It's the blend that does it, and the blend cannot be copied.

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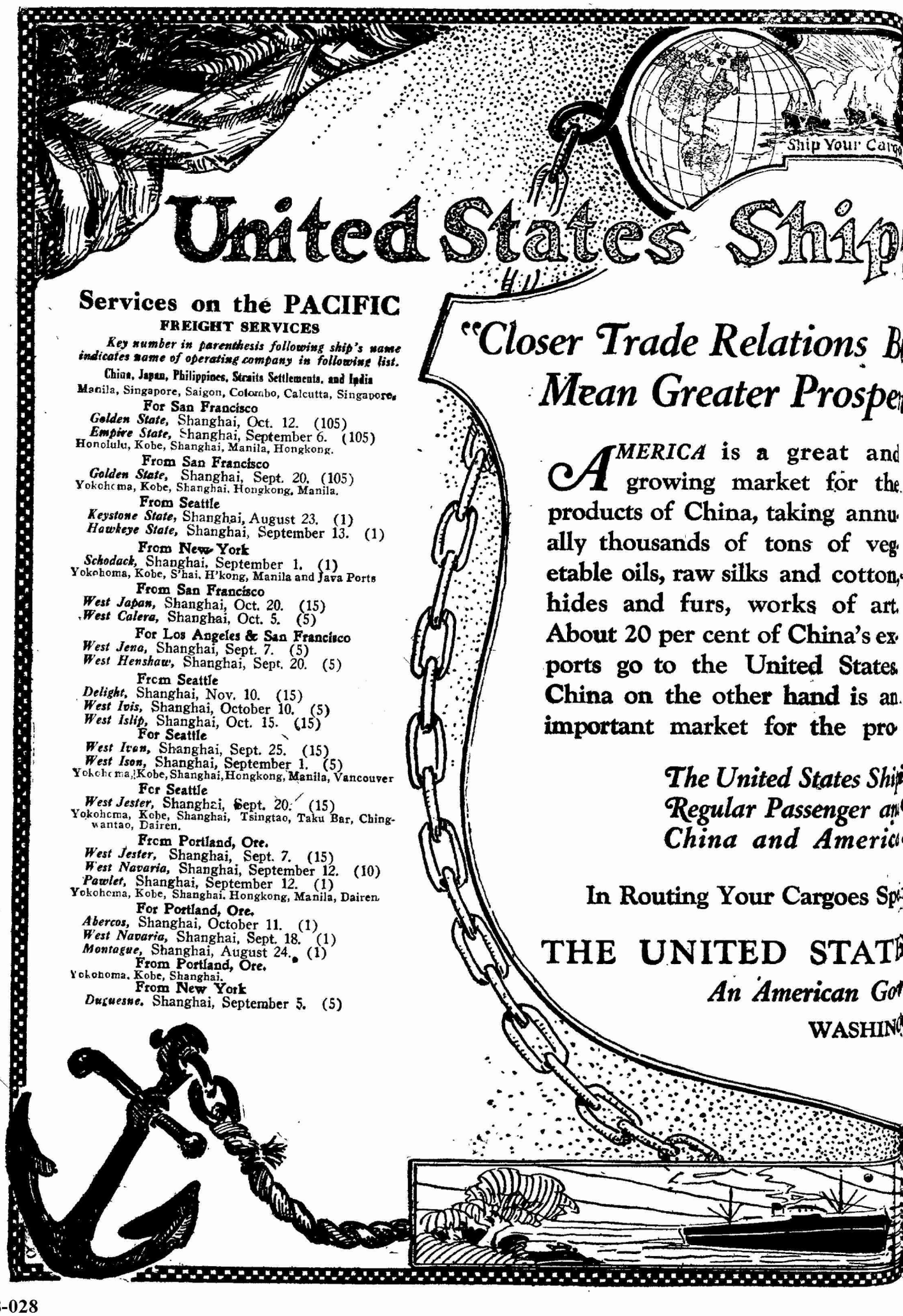
CIGARETTES
—of Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

If your dealer cannot supply you send $2.00 to Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., No. 5 Siking Road, Shanghai, and a carton of 200 Chesterfields will be sent you direct—prepaid

20 for 20 cents — and Vacuum Tins of 50

18-027


Ship Your Cargo
United States Ship
Services on the PACIFIC
FREIGHT SERVICES
Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.
China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India
Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
For San Francisco
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 12. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, September 6. (105)
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
From San Francisco
Golden State, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (105)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.
From Seattle
Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Hawkeye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)
From New York
Schodack, Shanghai, September 1. (1)
Yokohoma, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports
From San Francisco
West Japan, Shanghai, Oct. 20. (15)
West Calera, Shanghai, Oct. 5. (5)
For Los Angeles & San Francisco
West Jena, Shanghai, Sept. 7. (5)
West Henshaw, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (5)
From Seattle
Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 10. (15)
West Ivis, Shanghai, October 10. (5)
West Islip, Shanghai, Oct. 15. (15)
For Seattle
West Ivan, Shanghai, Sept. 25. (15)
West Ison, Shanghai, September 1. (5)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver
For Seattle
West Jester, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (15)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.
From Portland, Ore.
West Jester, Shanghai, Sept. 7. (15)
West Navaria, Shanghai, September 12. (10)
Pawlet, Shanghai, September 12. (1)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.
For Portland, Ore.
Abercos, Shanghai, October 11. (1)
West Navaria, Shanghai, Sept. 18. (1)
Montague, Shanghai, August 24. (1)
From Portland, Ore.
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai.
From New York
Duquesne, Shanghai, September 5. (5)
"Closer Trade Relations B
Mean Greater Prospe
AMERICA is a great and growing market for the products of China, taking annually thousands of tons of vegetable oils, raw silks and cotton, hides and furs, works of art. About 20 per cent of China's exports go to the United States. China on the other hand is an important market for the pro
The United States Shi
Regular Passenger a
China and Americ
In Routing Your Cargoes Sp
THE UNITED STAT
An American Go
WASHIN

18-028

ping Board Services

ween China and America
ty for Both Republics"

ducts of American industries taking annually millions of dollars worth of American machinery, steel, mineral oils, tobacco, electrical and railway materials, lumber, and cotton. China is now purchasing about 17 per cent of her needs in the United States. The trade between China and America has much more than doubled in the last ten years.

ng Board Maintains a Cargo Service Between and Other Nations

fy *American* Ships *Both Ways!*

SHIPPING BOARD

rnment Institution

ON, D. C.

Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

Far East

From San Francisco
Golden States, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (105)

For San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Empire State, Shanghai, Sept. 6. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 8. (105)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle
Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)
Hawkeye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

For Seattle
Hawkeye State, Shanghai, Sept. 13. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.

From San Francisco.
Granite State, Manila, (105)
Creole State, Manila, (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, (105)

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(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohoma, Seattle, New York.

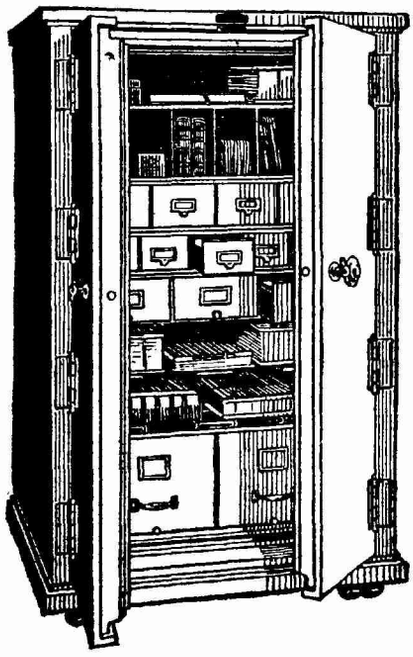
(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohoma, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. C. 944-5
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohoma, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

18-029



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GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

The Safe-Cabinet *"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"*

News from North China

Yo Chou-yu has been nominated for the post of Minister to Chile, where China hitherto has not had a legation.

The Ministry of Justice has decided to send Li Yu-chun, Councillor of the Ministry, to Europe and America to study the judicial and prison system there. He will start early in September.

Chu Chi-chien, the delegate of the President to France to receive the degree of doctorate for the latter, arrived at Tientsin last week, and went to Peking on Monday. He has had an audience with the President, and has returned to Tientsin.

It is announced that the Canton Administration has denied the right of C. T. Wang to represent Canton at the Pacific Conference, according to *Reuter*. The Central government will, however, regard him as its own delegate no matter what attitude Canton may assume.

The Customs Administration has informed the Government Aeronautic Department that exemption from taxation has been granted for goods travelling by air mail from Peking to Tsinanfu for a period of three months from the date on which the air mail service was inaugurated.

The government has notified various Ministries that if they have any suggestions to offer in connection with the forthcoming Pacific Conference, these should be addressed to the commission appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that necessary arrangements for their presentation at the conference may be made.

A new Japanese newspaper, *New China*, appeared in Tientsin on August 16, for the first time. It is a sixteen page publication. The aims of the paper, judging from the first issue, according to the *Peking Leader*, are to promote better feelings between the Chinese and Japanese and the tenor of the contents would seem to be against the white races.

The Tientsin-Pukow line is totally interrupted. Owing to the recent typhoon weather, the flooded regions north of Pengpu have been undergoing wave action, which washed away the embankments of the railway. Repairs, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, must await the subsidence of wave action, and it may be two or three days before the line is re-opened.

Following a collapse, the death occurred last Friday, at Siunghsien of the Rev. Pere Duquesne, S. J. Procure of the Catholic Mission in South-east Chihli. He was 63 years old. The deceased father spent several years at Tientsin as Procure of his Mission and enjoyed the respect and esteem of every member of the foreign communities who came to know him. He came to China from France in 1903.

Dr. Philip Tyau, new Chinese Minister to Cuba, will likely be appointed Chief Secretary to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference. He is leaving China about September 15, for America either

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the
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for the World.

MUSTARD & CO.
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Sole Representatives for China
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18-031

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
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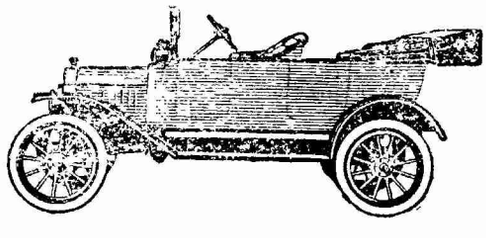

18-032

to assume office or to prepare for the conference. The approved delegates are likely to be chosen from the persons to be named by Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will be the chief of the delegation.

The Ministry of Communications, according to the local press report, has signed a loan with the British and Chinese Corporation represented by S. S. Mayers in Peking. The loan is for $850,000 and bears 8½ per cent interest. Its term is for two years. The proceeds of the loans are to be used to buy ties, sleepers and other materials for repairing the southern section of the Hankow-Canton line and for ballasting the road-bed.

On Friday last, Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, sent a reply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with regard to the note sent him the previous day concerning the withdrawl of protection given to the Anfu refugees. Mr. Obata, according to the *North China Standard*, agrees to concede with the request of the Chinese government and notify it in the event of any of the refugees at the legation expressing a desire to leave their sanctuary.

Since his arrival at Tientsin, General Wang Chan-yuan, former Military Governor of Hupeh, has been refusing to see callers. On Tuesday he received a telephone message from President Hsu Shih-chang who asked him to go to Peking to talk over the matter. In reply he said he was greatly humiliated to find himself in his present embarrassing position and added that he would avail himself of the kindness and proceed to Peking during the coming week.

The United International Famine Relief Committee on August 17, asked President Hsu Shih-chang of China to aid that organization in recovering $80,000 lost through the Fu Feng Bank which closed its doors the day after the society had deposited $150,000 for transmission from Peking to Sianfu for use in relieving the famine there. The petition says that the society has been able to get $70,000 from the officials of the bank, but asks the President to use his influence with the police and other authorities to see that the remainder of the money is returned.

The American Legation at Peking, according to the *Chung Mei News Agency*, has received a despatch from Charles R. Crane, former American Minister, saying that he and those accompanying him are all well. The dispatch was sent more than a week ago. It was filed at Tullin. No such town is listed, however, and Russians at Peking believe that an error might have been made in transmission and that the dispatch was filed at Tula, about a day's travel by rail southeast of Moscow and on the way to the famine district. Mr. Crane arrived at Moscow on July 24.

A report is circulated at Peking that at the instruction of General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, the commander of the Fengtien troops the Chinese Capital seized the trunks of Mr. Yourin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic, containing important documents, broke the seals and went through the contents, at the Chienman station of the Peking Mukden Railway the other day. The negotiations between Chang and Yourin for the return of Mongolia were broken, and Yourin wired to his headquarters at Peking to have several trunks of documents shipped to Chita. Chang got hold of the

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18-033

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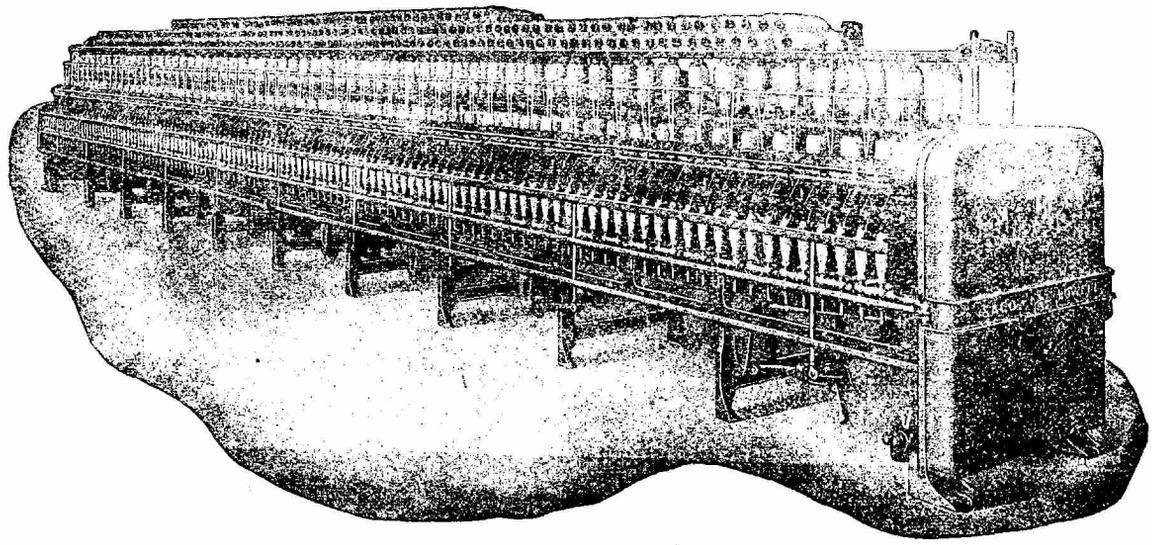

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wire, and demanded that the Peking government seize the said trunks. When the government refused to do so according to the report, he had to instruct his Peking commander to attend to the matter.

Peking, August 19, 1921.

News from Central China

The latest addition to the already long fleet of upper Yangtze steamers is the *Hsin Shutung*, a handsome steamer that arrived at Hankow from Shanghai on August 24. The steamer will run a regular Ichang-Chungking service, and she is under the French flag.

The financial market in Hankow is exceedingly tight this week on account of recurring and frequent panics attendant on the Lianghu fighting and mutinies at near-by cities. Local silver market is tight, and all native money shops in Hankow are calling back their funds. Practically no loan or investment could possibly be made.

A detachment of about 7,000 soldiers under the command of Sung Hung-yin, formerly under Lu Lung-ting of Kwangsi but now with the Canton government after the collapse of the latter, are expected to reach Changsha before the end of this week. This will add reinforcement to Chao Heng-ti's forces now at war with Wu Pei-fu.

Hunan is showing more fighting strength in resisting the whinping hand of Wu Pei-fu who at first intended to drive all Hunan troops out of Hupeh by force of arms. Chao Heng-ti was in the front for a special conference with the commanders on the fighting, and his presence gave new impulse to a well planned assault on Wu Pei-fu's position in Hupeh.

The entrance examination of Boone University, Wuchang, will be held on September 2. Both the middle school and college departments begin their fall term on September 5. Besides missionary schools and colleges in Wuchang and Hankow, government institutions are undecided as to their opening for the fall semester on account of lack of funds.

Reuters Peking agent reports that the Ministry of Communications at Peking has submitted a proposal to contract a short term loan with the British-Chinese Corporation for the purchase of rolling stocks for the Hupeh-Hunan section of the Canton Hankow and Szechuen-Hankow railways. The suggestion is said to have been favorably received at Peking.

The water front along the Hankow bund has subsided about five feet, two weeks ago the sidewalks of the Concession bund being all under water. The high water season at Hankow this year is probably a record for many years, so far as the duration of the season is concerned. Previously the water uaually kept up for a short time, after which it returned to low marks.

The new troops that were recruited by Wang Chan-yuan to fill up the vacancies left by the dismissed brigade that looted Ichang, mutinied from their barracks at Nanhu in Wuchang in the night of August

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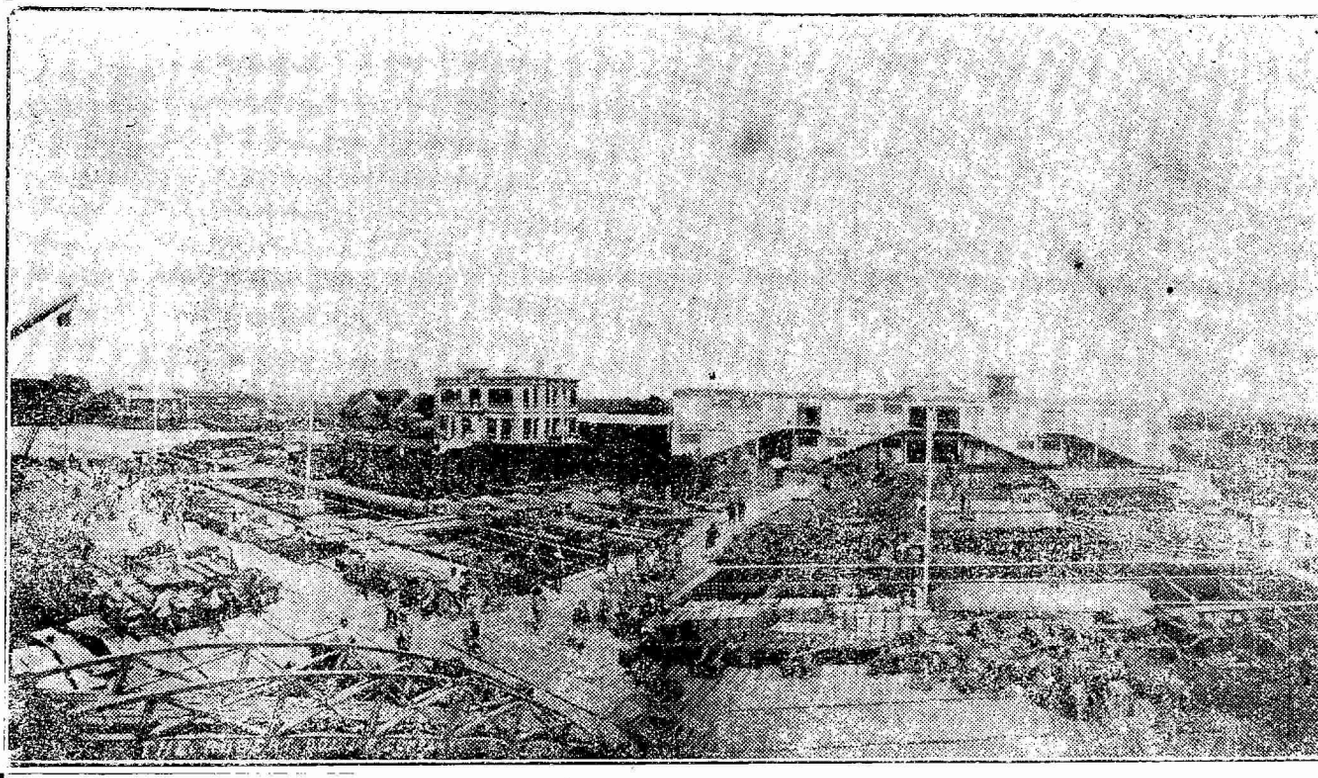

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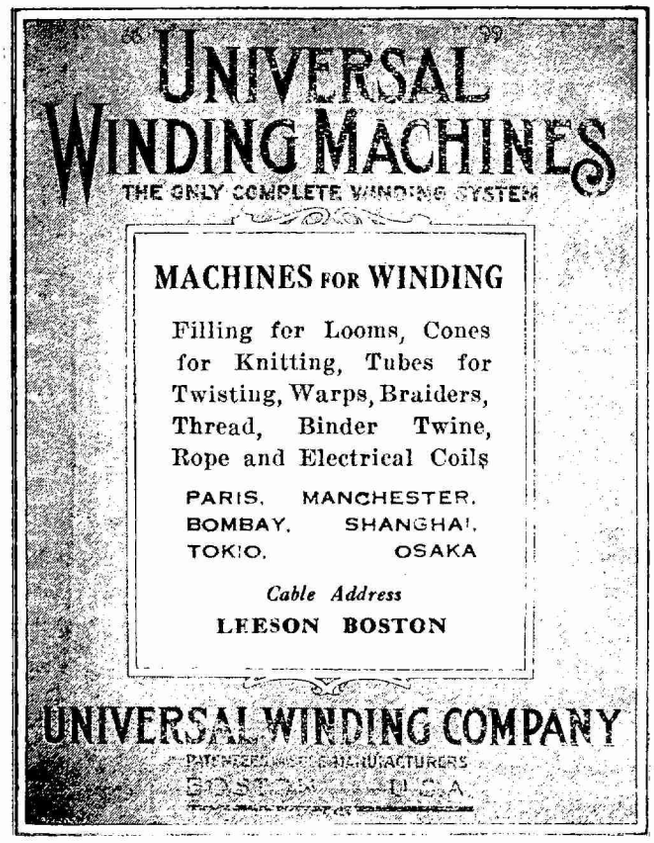

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24. This otherwise serious mutiny was speedily stopped in time by Hsiao Yao-nan's troops, who prevented mutinying troops from other Wuchang barracks from running rampant.

The proposal of a third government to be established somewhere in Central China by federal self-government provinces to replace the administrations at Peking and Canton is now reported to have been rejected by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Kuomintang colleagues at Canton, who favor a northern expedition against Peking via Hankow and eventually the recognition of Canton as the government of China.

Wu Pei-fu has been indicted by the Chinese Students Union which has circularized the provinces indicting Wu under eight charges, among which are the following: demand of $3,000,000 from the Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang, preventing people's conventions and meetings in Hankow, illegally collecting funds on the Kinhan line, and his plan of self-aggrandizement and warlike attitude in the present conflict in Central China.

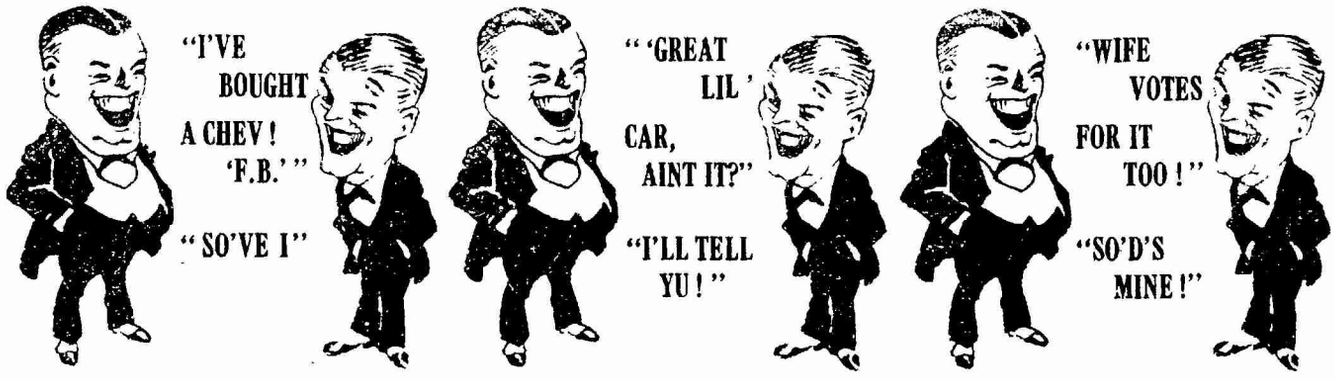
The former Anfu clique leader, ex-General Wu Kwang-hsin, who escaped from the Wuchang prison when Wang Chan-yuan was abdicating his Hupeh posts, has safely arrived at Shanghai. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has telegraphed Peking regretting his inability and negligence, holding himself responsible for Wu Kwang-hsin's escape from prison. The Shanghai Garrison Commissioner is said to have been instructed to keep track of Wu's movement.

Twenty-two and a half piculs of smuggled opium were taken on August 23 by the Customs examiners from the *H. M. S. Widgeon* which had arrived from Chungking, Szechuen. The value of the haul was estimated at $100,000. But the owner or smuggler of the contraband is not yet known, and it is alleged no one knew how it had got on board or to whom it belonged. The matter has been referred to the Hankow Foreign Affairs office for disposal, of the smuggled opium.

Tsao Kun has recently wired Wu Pei-fu urging him to hold on in his efforts to subdue Hunan insurgents by force of arms, intimating that more Chihli troops will be despatched to Hankow for his reinforcement. Wu is also enlisting recruits in Hankow for transportation troops in the fighting line, and about 17,000 recruits have been sent over to Wuchang. Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general of China, has also sent over to Hankow three detachments for reinforcing Wu Pei-fu in his present struggle.

Word was received at the American Consulate-General at Hankow that J. G. Schurman, the new American Minister to China who succeeds. Charles R. Crane, in company with Mrs. Schurman and their two daughters, and Major John Magruder, the Assistant Military Attache, is bound for Peking by way of Hankow and the Peking-Hankow line. They are due to arrive at Hankow next Tuesday. During their stay in Hankow, the American Minister and party will be guests of the American Consul-General at Hankow, P. S. Heintzleman, and Mrs. Heintzleman.

The Peking government has ordered Wu Pei-fu, who is now engaged in a war with the Hupeh-Hunan insurgents, not to seize the daily receipts of the southern section of the Peking-Hankow railway from Chengchow to Hankow, now that Peking is endeavoring to send him $2,000,000 for Wu's military campaign against



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18-038

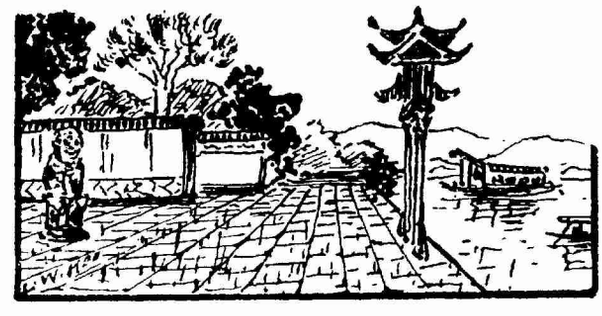
Hunan. However, Wu Pei-fu is still withholding all the receipts from the Kinhan Southern administration at Hankow, where he has already appointed supervisors to seize the fund. A strike by employes of this section of the Kinhan line is feared, and Yu Jen-feng, Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, has come from Peking to Hankow to advise Wu Pei-fu not to seize the Kinhan receipts.

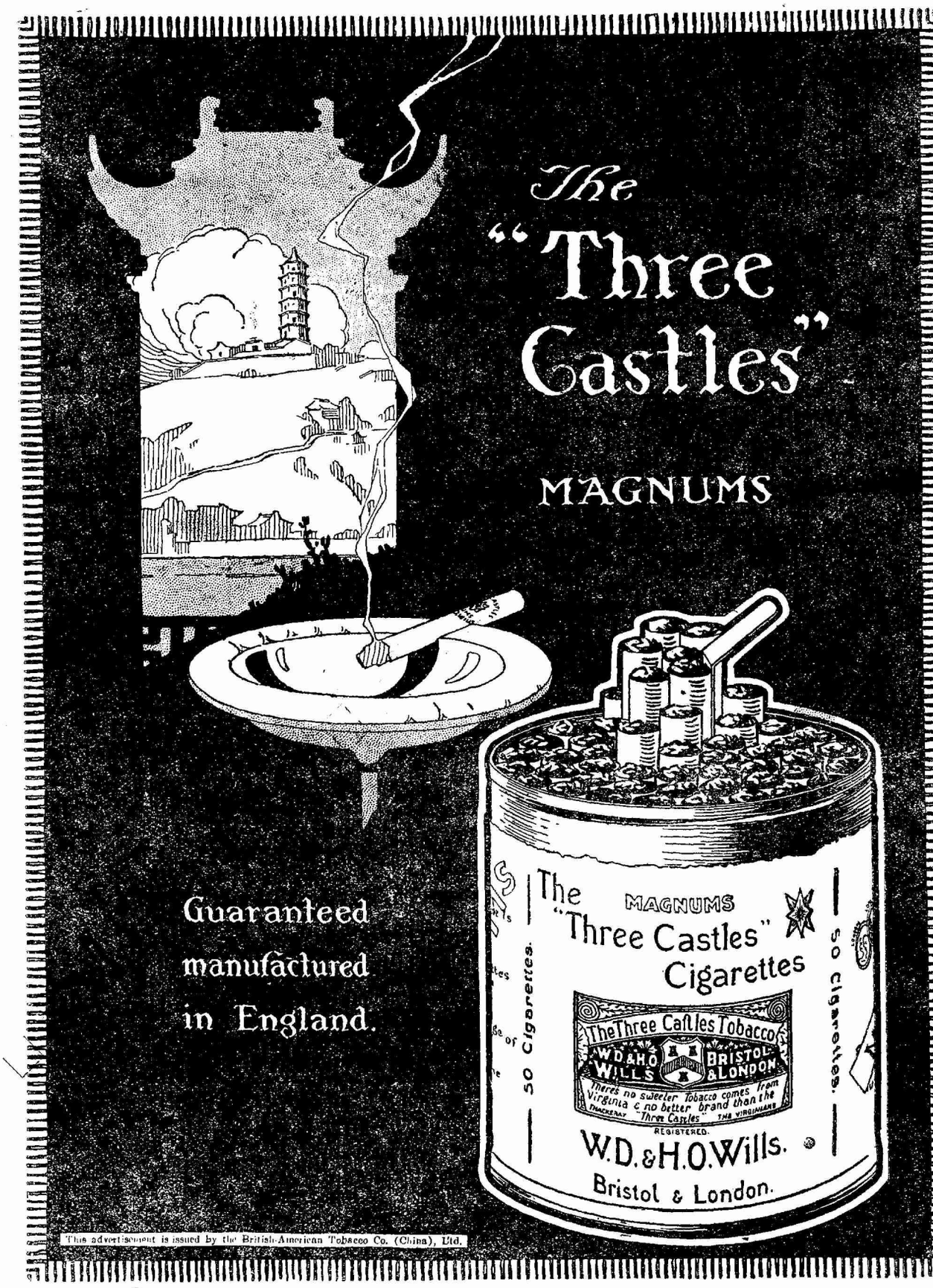
The spirit in both export and import markets in Hankow has been considerably dampened by the existing fighting along the Hupeh border and on the Yangtze between Hankow and Changsha. Arrivals of export produce is greatly hampered, and local dealers prefer taking the stand of onlookers to jeopardizing in active business at present. The chief exports from Hankow during the previous are: cotton, 8273 piculs, sesamum seeds, 5293, rice and cereals 26553, and wood oil, 22990; chief imports: piece goods, 41608 pieces, Sugar 7724 piculs, yellow sugar 5959. The current quotations of some principal export produce: sesamum seeds, Tls. 6.50 per picul, wood oil, 14.30, cowhide, 37.00, pea, 3.50.

Three yins of troops, formerly under Wang Chan-yuan, stationed at railway points near Hankow, mutinied after midnight on August 24. They started from the Siaokan station, where they pulled away the rails of the Kinhan track, cut off telegraphic and telephonic communications on the railway with Hankow. Then they went over to Siaochiakang station, which they looted besides the residents near there. The Consular Body of Hankow the next day made urgent and strong representations to Wu Pei-fu, and Hsiao Yao-nan urging them to keep open communication between Hankow and Chikungshan for the benefit of foreigners who are spending their summer in Chikungshan. Wu Pei-fu has replied to the consular protest guaranteeing absolute protection and safety of foreigners in this center.

The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang have jointly replied Wu Pei-fu and Hsiao Yao-nan on the question of $3,000,000 loan which they demand frrm the Chambers and the Chinese Banking Association of Hankow, setting forth their sufferings during and after the repeated mutinies in Hupeh during Wang Chan-yuan's time and their inability to consider a three million loan. However, they promised to do their best to raise if possible $300,000. The question is unsettled as Wu considers $300,000 as insignificant to meet his military expenses. Wu's naval and land forces refuse to fight unless they are paid in full for the last months. At a general meeting of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, representatives of all trade guilds of Hankow decided to raise, for the sake of protection, their share of the loan by levying an extra month's rental on houses in the native city.

Hankow, August 27, 1921.

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18-040

News from South China

Cholera is prevailing in Canton nowadays, and the City Board of Health is taking steps to control the situation and prevent its further spread into other places.

Eric] Rice has been appointed private secretary to the Governor of Hongkong and H. W. Bird, an unofficial member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, according to a recent *Hongkong Gazette* report.

More than a hundred student leaders from the schools of South China are meeting in Ting Woo Mountain up the West River in Kwangtung for conference under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. August 22-29.

The tea-house labor strike in Canton, is still, unsettled. No new turn, has developed the workmen refusing to resume service while the employers unwilling to yield. The restaurants are being used by the habitual tea-drinkers as their clubs now.

The overseas Chinese in Canton have organized a committee to solicit funds for political purpose in China from Chinese abroad. Representatives will be sent to different foreign ports wherever Chinese may be found and interested in the political reforms in their homeland.

General Chen Chiung-ming, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has expressed his approval of the proposal of General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang to hold a convention in Shanghai for the adoption of a provincial and then a national constitution as a means to unification.

The Cantonese will celebrate their success in arms in overthrowing Lu Yung-ting, the last Peking militarist in the South, with a lantern parade the evening of August 27, when the laborers will form a long line of march. Not very many students will be out this time because of their being on vacation.

The newly organized Canton Stock exchange headed by President Chan Lim Pak and others of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, will open for business next month, in spite of opposition from some of those unable to procure admission to the organization. Among the charges against the exchange is that it has accepted Japanese subscriptions.

No definite step has been taken in Canton regarding the appointment of a delegation to the coming Pacific Conference in Washington so far, and the official circle has organized among itself a society to study the matter in order to instruct the delegation from an unofficial source, while the government and the Foreign Office will act formally on the matter.

Several thousand carpenters and masons on strike surrounded the Canton Police Headquarter August 20, and 21, in order to demand for the release of one of them who has been arrested for unlawful conduct while in controversy with a party of employers. This was the first time when the police became involved in labor strikes, as all the previous ones had given no trouble to the officers of the law.

The remnants of Lu Yung-ting's troops in Kwangsi have retreated to Lungchow with the intention of resisting disarmament, but General Chen Chiung-ming, the War Minister of the Constitutionalist

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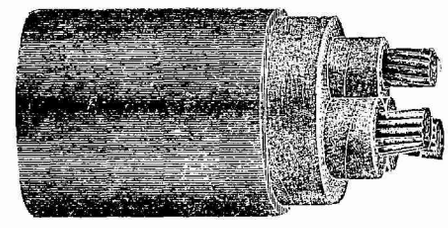

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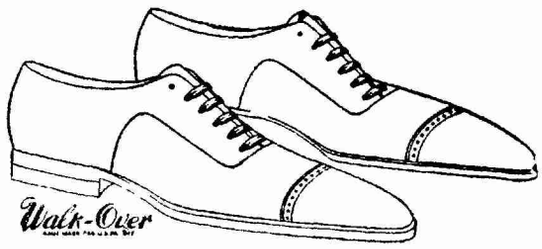

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government in Canton, has intimated that if they do not disband themselves as they first agreed upon when offering to surrender, they will be disarmed by force followed with punishment.

Among the new life in Canton since the formation of the Sun Ting Club, an organized body of returned students and younger officials and merchants, is the playing of baseball in addition to tennis, boating, and the like. Every afternoon baseball is played near the "New World", an amusement park here. The first inter-port game this summer was played August 21, in Canton with a team from Hongkong, the result being 6 to 3 in favor of the local team.

Dr. Ma Chun-wu, M. P., for many years a student in Germany, himself a Kwangsi-ite, has assumed his duty as Civil Governor of Kwangsi by appointment of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the President of the Constitutionalist government. General Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung, who commanded the Cantonese troops in overthrowing Lu Yung-ting and other Kwangsi militarists, is expected back in Canton soon, leaving the Kwangsi-ites themselves to solve their own political problems.

Child life is beginning to receive attention from the Cantonese. The citizens of Toyshan, or Sunning, have financed the successful training of a large class of boy scoutmasters under the auspices of Scout Commissioner Hin Wong for Kwangtung, and the Canton Y.M.C.A. is holding a boys camp in Whampoa. The vacation Bible school recently closed in Canton alone has enrolled more than 1,100 children, some 160 young men and women giving part of their summer vacation period to the instruction of these pupils in Twenty-one places scattered all over the city. Outside Canton similar classes were held during the vacation. The city of Canton is building a large playground with special attention to supervised games and sports for the youths of the community, aside from the many parks planned with sections devoted wholly to interests of children.

H. W.

Canton, August 21, 1921.

South China and Pacific Conference

The Constitutionalist government at Canton, unless its delegation is officially recognized, will probably not send one to the Washington Conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions to be held in Washington next November 11. The South, however will not accept any responsibility for the execution of any policy agreed upon by the Peking representatives on behalf of China.

The Hon. George Hsu Chien, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Constitutionalist government and a former Vice-Minister of Justice in Peking, believes that the coming Pacific Conference will be so dominated by Great Britain, Japan, and other so-called Great Powers like the Peace Conference in Paris of 1919 that China will be unable even to express a protest against what has been decided against her interest. Judge Hsu would propose a league of republics in order to rally in opposition to imperialism and militarism as promoted by Japan and her ally.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, whose attention has been called to a recent statement made by Dr. W. W. Yen,

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the Peking Foreign Minister, in which he declared that China would seek, at the Pacific Conference, "to have worked out general principles which can be applied in solving individual problems wherever they may arise in the future developments on the Pacific." Dr. Wu observed that further definition of general principles regarding China would hardly add to the definiteness and clarity of the principles of the independence and integrity of China and the doctrine of the Open Door which have been affirmed and re-affirmed in the series of conventions entered into by Japan with Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. The difficulty, according to Dr. Wu, has hitherto lain in the application of these well-defined general principles to "individual problems" like the Shantung and allied and greater question of the Twenty-One Demands. If Dr. Yen means that these two concrete and urgent issues are to be excluded from the program of discussion in Washington, which is the view now being pressed by Japan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang is prepared to hazard the opinion that, whatever else the conference may achieve, China will stand precisely where she does today. Dr. Wu believes that the Covenant of the League of Nations applies to China and elsewhere in the Pacific region, if more general principles are desired.

The South will not approve of Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo as a delegate to the conference, as Dr. Koo has failed to press for the abrogation of the Twenty-One Demands as desired by the Canton leaders. Dr. Koo's recommendation of having the Shantung problem solved through direct negotiation with Japan does not please the Southern government.

Dr. C. T. Wang's appointment as a delegate will not be acceptable to the South, according to a statement recently issued from the Government House at Canton. Dr. Wang has been accused of having betrayed a good cause and attempted to exploit his former association with the South in the interests of his pushing personality and his Peking patrons.

Neither Dr. Wu Ting-fang nor Dr. Sun Yat-sen have expressed a desire to attend the Pacific Conference, although they have been mentioned by certain members of Parliament in Canton. The name of Tang Shao-yi, an ex-Premier of the Republic, has also been suggested, but so far he has expressed no opinion on the subject. Some members of Parliament are opposed to his appointment on the ground of his being too close to Dr. Koo, his son-in-law.

Up to the middle of August, Mr. Ma Soo, Dr. Sun's personal representative at Washington, who has been instructed by the Canton Foreign Office to procure official representation for the South in the coming Pacific Conference, has not yet reported on the subject.

C. C. Wu, who led the Southern delegation to Paris at the time of the Peace Conference, will be the most probable person to go to Washington for the South, if the Constitutionalist government decides to and can be represented at Washington.

The South will demand the publication and abrogation of all secret treaties entered into by Peking with other governments giving special rights and privileges contrary to the Open Door policy and against the interest of the Chinese Republic.

H. W.

Canton, August 18, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 25. General Wu Pei-fu proposes peace in Hunan-Hupeh struggles and telegraphs generals to confer with him.——Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, newly appointed American Minister arrives Shanghai enroute Peking.

August 26. Wu continues fighting and captures Sienning and Tingshinchow.——Floods invade Peng-pu district bringing distress to thousands of people

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18-046

who have been driven out of their homes by the rising water.——Dr. Schurman, American Minister is given official welcome by Americans and Chinese.

August 27. Government troops at Kwangshui revolt and cut Peking Hankow Railway, the consular body at Hankow lodge protest.——Integrity of China and Open Door, is America's policy, is theme of new United States Minister's address before large assemblage of Americans in Shanghai.

August 28. Death reported of Bishop Wilson Lewis at Sioux City Iowa, noted Methodist Divine, of Methodist Episcopal Church in China.——Yunnanese storm offices of Banque Industrielle de Chine and force entrance.

August 31. Wu reiterates his intention of calling national convention for purpose of uniting country, according to Hankow dispatch.

JAPAN

August 26. Japan asks for agenda of Washington Conference and Viscount Uchida in accepting invitation expresses hope that President Harding frames it along Nippon's memorandum of July 26, so as to enable speedy and full success.

August 30. London dispatch says dispute between Japan and United States in regard to Mandate over Island of Yap, to which United States objected, has been settled and Japanese yields cable station but hold on to Yap.

GENERAL

August 25. Paris dispatch says Lloyd George and Curzon will do utmost to be present at coming Washington Conference.——Senor de Leon declines to comply with Viscount Ishii in regard to Silesian question and action is attributed to German insinuations, according to London dispatch.——Stockholm despatch, says Astrakhan so full of filth and disease that attempts are useless to fight cholera and town will be destroyed by fire, inhabitants be evacuated to Siberia.

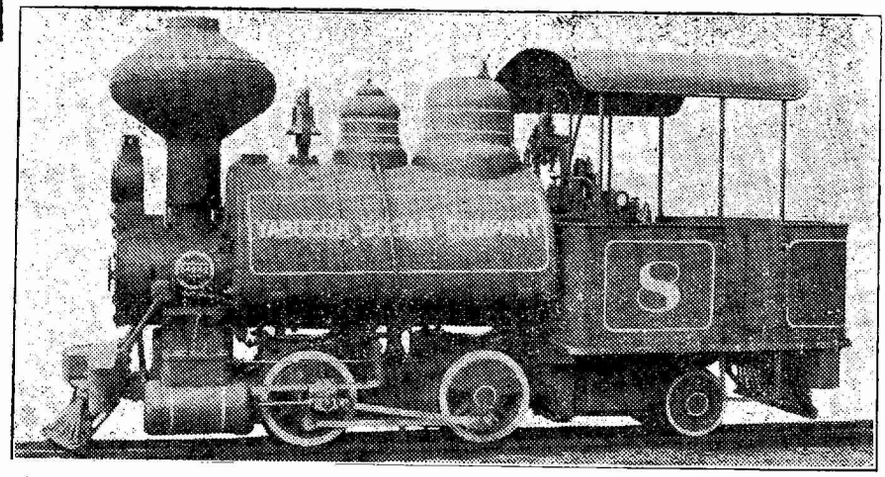
August 26. London dispatch announces explosion of airship R38 while cruising over Hull, with forty-nine persons on board, including seventeen Americans.

August 27. London wire says Indian Mohammedan tribe of Southern India numbering 10,000 in open rebellion.——United States and England mourn over disaster of airship R38; reports say only five survive from wreck.——Berling dispatch announces peace treaty between Germany and United States signed.

August 28. London dispatch says Lloyd George expresses deep disappointment of British government in regard to Irish question and de Valeria's reply which does not show much progress in solving difficulties.——Southern Indian Mohammedan disturbances are being settled by military operations, according to London dispatch.

August 29. Major-Genera lLeonard Wood authorized to have Wood-Forbes mission visit China during September on return to U. S. pending Wood's appointment to Governorship of the Philippines.

BALDWIN



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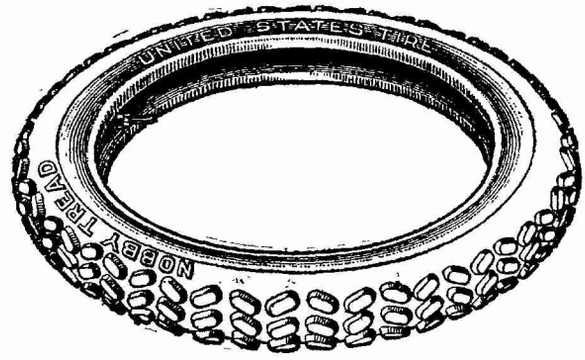
18-047



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SHANGHAI

August 30. Advices from London say that Viscount Ishii will head League Conference till Silesia gets settlement.—Provisional agreement is reached regarding Franco-German reparations as result of conference at Wiesbaden.

August 31. Serious reports state that the Greeks' flank and communications are seriously threatened, communications of the Hellenes also are endangered, according to word from Constantinople.——Fate of fifty soldiers in Malapuram is in doubt in connection with Mohammedan tribes in open rebellion at Southern India.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week, and although there has been a moderate revival of Mill interest, the operations of local professionals (Tungchow Clique) has been chiefly in evidence. Buying of spot and futures by these operators gave the market another sharp twist, closing firm at an advance of 160 points for spot and 230 points for forward for the week. The dominant feature of the situation, however, was the free selling on the part of Taichong and Shanghai Up-country Cotton Merchants in sympathy with the bright outlook for a bumper yield for these two sections of the Kiangsu Cotton Belt in spite of the recent Typhoon. On the other hand it is claimed by the Tungchow Clique that the gale has caused havoc with the growing crop. Lowlands have been completely wiped out by the floods, and the uplands suffered considerable damage, and they estimate a yield of 30 percent of a normal crop. From advices to hand, however, damage to lowlands was discounted long before the Typhoon made its appearance and as regards the uplands a certain amount of damage has no doubt been done by the recent Typhoon but not to the extent alleged in the reports circulated by this clique. Pai-Lu or White Dew festival, which takes place on 7th day of 8th Moon (8th September) is the day looked forward to by the trade to ascertain the final yield of the Tungchow crop. Reports from Chekiang Province are very flattering and the new season's receipts are already coming in in fair quantities from this section of the Cotton belt. There is very little to add to what has already been reported in our previous circulars as to the progress of the crop along the valley, Shensi, Shansi, and Shasi also Honan, Shantung and Chihli Provinces.

With climatic conditions in the cotton belt being the most important market influence in August and September it would be dangerous to attempt any predictions as to the course of prices in the near future. Judicious operations however based on daily develop-

ments should be the keynote from now on to picking time.

Yarn.—There was a better feeling in Yarn circles during the past week. Some 5,000 to 6,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands for export for Up-river, Northern ports also Newchwang at an advance of three taels. General conditions in the interior marts are healthy and deliveries continues good.

Liverpool, August 24, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot ..... 8.90 Pence
" " " October..... 9.25 "
" " " January ..... 9.29 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, August 25, 1921.

New York Market :—

October .....14.95 Cents
December .....15.29 "
March .....15.46 "
Spot.....15.00 "

Market :—*Strong.*

Bombay, August 25, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. August.....Rps. 332 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal Sept, ... " 282 " "
Fine Oomra, Sept ..... " 364 " "

Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Nov./Dec.....Tls. 31.00
Shanghai Nov./Dec..... " 27.50
" M-ginned, Nov./Dec... " 27.50
Taichong Nov./Dec..... " 28.00

Tone of the Market :—*Strong.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai : With the exception of a small business for Europe the raw silk market remains unchanged. During the week the following business has been transacted for Europe.

10 B/s	Shantung Steam Filature	Filature House	13/15	No. 1	Tls.	1020
10 "	" " "	Double Eagle	13/15	1	"	990
10 "	Mienchow Steam Filature	Nien		1	"	900
10 "	" " "	Double Men		1	"	900
30 "	" " "	Horse		1	"	900
10 "	China Steam Filature	Race Horse	9/11	X. 1	"	1100
10 "	" " "	Mulberry Tree	13/15	X. 1	"	1130
20 "	" " "	C. Z.	13/15	X. 1	"	1100
10 "	" " "	Foch	9/11	X. 1	"	1150
12 "	Yellow	Kobun			"	500
15 "	Tsatlee Steam Filature	Pegasus		1-2-3	"	975
10 "	" " "	Gold Bird		1-2	"	950
10 "	" " "	Bicycle		3	"	920
10 "	" " "	Sheep & Flag		1	"	1020
20 "	" " "	Aeroplain		1-2	"	990
30 "	" " "	Red Horse		1-2-3	"	920
40 "	Mien Yang	C. H.			"	535

Shipments up to August 23, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	5777 B/s	4088 B/s
Yellow " "	1976 "	112 "
White Silks	1225 "	1661 "
Yellow Silks	3498 "	3216 "
Tussahs	4466 "	1109 "

Yokohama : A proposed extension of the Raw Silk Exchange.

It is said that the directors of the Yokohama Exchange upon consultation with the brokers are planning to commence spot transactions and to add double

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18-049

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8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow ..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

18-050

extras and a few other kinds to the goods handled in it for forward dealings, while a sum of 1,800,000 yen held by it will be offered to the government for the extension of the silk conditioning house necessary for the commencement of business in raw silk in positive quantity in the export market.

Shipments of Raw Silk

It is reported by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that the raw silk exported from Japan for the first seven months of 1921 totalled 188,750,692 yen in value, showing a decrease of 93,621,621 yen from the same period of 1920. The 100,548 piculs in quantity, shows an increase of 13,713 piculs over the like interval of 1920. The following give the monthly returns :—

Month	Shipments Quantity Piculs	Value Yen	Comp. With 1920 Quantity Piculs		Value Yen	
January.....	6,785	10,347,000	10,572	Dec.	52,451,000	Dec.
February ...	10,382	14,513,000	1,080	Inc.	21,732,000	Inc.
March	13,910	21,132,000	6,320	,,	5,686,000	Dec.
April.....	24,703	38,605,000	8,701	,,	10,444,000	,,
May.....	19,832	30,489,000	1,860	,,	14,755,000	,,
June.....	24,916	38,744,000	6,820	,,	6,050,000	Inc.
July	Unknown	34,821,000	Unknown		8,646,000	,,

The principal destinations were the United States, England and France in the order named, the first named taking up two-thirds of the total.

Canton, August 15, 1921.

Market : American interest in this market has been restricted to a few tentative orders at very irregular prices. In most cases they remained unexecuted owing to the extravagant demands made by the holders, consequently transactions amounted to 300 bales only.

On the other hand Lyons bought some 500 bales at prices almost on par with those demanded for New Styles. It remains to be seen, however, whether buyers in France can keep on paying these prices.

At one time the 5th. crop was in danger of being spoilt owing to drought but thanks to timely and abundant rainfall it promises to turn out normal.

Stock : While stocks in longreels are absolutely nil (with the exception of a few lots 11/13 of old season) it is now possible to obtain small quantities of New Styles for prompt shipment.

Shipments

Season 1921-1922	(May 1—August 15)	21,800	B/s
,, 1920-1921	(,,)	12,900	,,
,, 1919-1920	(,,)	23,000	,,

World International Trade in 1920

$100,000,000,000.

World international trade in 1920 aggregated approximately $100,000,000,000 in stated value against $63,000,000,000 in the closing year of the war, and $40,000,000,000 at its beginning.

The 1920 figures of world trade, says a statement by The National City Bank of New York which has accumulated them from offical sources wherever available are based upon the published trade reports of about twenty principal countries whose international commerce ordinarily forms about two-thirds that of the entire world, and adding to the official total of these twenty countries an estimate for the others based upon their latest official returns, it seems apparent that the face valuation of the merchandise forming the imports

and exports of all countries in 1920 will approximate $100,000,000,000 against $63,000,000,000 in 1918, $40,000,000,000 in 1913, $20,000,000,000 in 1900, and $10,000,000,000 in 1870, when the United States "took off its coat" and entered seriously into world trade. In that year, 1870, our international trade was about 8 percent of that of the entire world, in 1913 approximately 11 percent, in 1918, the closing year of the war, about 14 percent, and in 1920 again about 14 percent, though, as above indicated, the figure of world trade in 1920 includes estimates for certain minor countries for which official figures are not yet available.

One especially interesting feature of this comparison of world trade in 1920 with that of the earlier years, adds the bank's statement, lies in the increasing share which United States manufactures form of world trade. Prior to the war, we supplied but about one-sixth of the manufactures entering international trade and in 1920 nearly or quite one-third. Prior to the war, our manufactures exported amounted to little more than $1,000,000,000 per annum and in 1920 were more than $4,000,000,000, having thus increased 300 percent in value in the 1913-1920 period, while world international trade was increasing 150 percent in nominal value that same period. The official valuation of our manufactures exported in 1920 was nine times as much as in 1900 and manufactures formed 52 percent of the total domestic exports in 1920 against 45 percent in 1910, 35 percent in 1900, 21 percent in 1890, and 15 percent in 1880.

It is proper to add, says the bank's statement, that the above estimate of $100,000,000,000 as the nominal value of the world's international trade in 1920 follows the custom of the statistical organizations of the leading countries by stating the equivalent "at the approximate par of exchange." Recent publications by the British government covering the 1920 trade of twenty principal countries transformed their respective values to the British equivalent "at the approximate par of exchange," and the latest official publications of the United States government in stating the value of the trade of the various countries of the world state that "foreign currencies have been converted at par."

A study of the details of the 1920 trade figures indicates that imports form an unusually large share of the aggregate international trade of the world. As nearly as can now be determined the nominal value of the merchandise imported by all countries of the world in 1920 will aggregate about $55,000,000,000, and the exports about $46,000,000,000, making the share which imports formed of world trade in 1920 about 55 percent as against an average of about 52 percent in the pre-war years, this high ratio of imports to exports in 1920 being due in part to the large sums which transportation added to the values of the exports when they became imports, and in part to the fact that in many countries the 1919 advance orders of importers proved greater than the exporting power in 1920, the year in which the merchandise reached the importers who had ordered them in the "flush" times of 1919. This abnormally high importation of many countries in 1920 is apparently one of the causes of the very heavy fall off in our exports in 1921, especially as the excessive imports of 1920 consisted chiefly of manufactures.

July 31, 1921.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

New Yellow River Bridge Commission

Awards to the tenders

We hereby announce to the public concerned that the classification of the designs for the construction of the New Yellow River Bridge, as proposed by the Superior Counsellors was adopted by the Commission at a meeting on July 30th, 1921 and finally approved by the Ministry of Communications.

The order of the classification is as follows:

GB.—Societé d'études et de construction. Societé belge de Chemins de fer en Chine-Compagnie Générale de Chemins de fer et de Tramways en Chine—(Bruxelles).

SB.—Compagnie Générale d'Extrême-Orient—(Paris).

OI.—Etablissements Brossard et Mopin—(Tientsin).

By the order of the Managing Director.
Peking, August 9th, 1921.

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New Books and Publications

A Tagore Attempt at Melodrama

The Wreck, by Rabindrath Tagore. New York: The MacMillan Company; 1921.

IT is often said of the stars in the theatrical firmament that the tragedians wish to play comedy and the light comedians pine for the roles of Hamlet or Macbeth. It would seem to the average reader that Rabindrath Tagore was prompted by some such longing to be what he is not in writing this mehlodramatic novel of life in "young India."

To those who have come to know and admire Tagore as a poet and a philosopher, "The Wreck" comes as a distinct and disillusioning disappointment. It has plot but there its merit ends. Its dialogue is amateurish, flavored with a slang which is difficult to reconcile with characters such as the famous Indian attempts to portray. In some passages it has parallels the juvenile attempts of the author of "The Young Visitors," or with the fiction stories one reads in the magazines of the foreign universities of China.

Some critics in the United States seem to have favor in the novel; one, however, who praises it admits that it "is not literature in the sense that Tagore's lyric poems are literature." It is difficult to imagine how it might be classed as literature in any sense.

Tagore's style as a novelist is haphazard and his simplicity of English so often commended here borders on the ludicrous. His makes rapid transitions from the conservational style to the more dramatic form of preceding his quotations with the name of the speaker in italics.

There are some commendable parts in the work in the portrayal of the emancipation of the women of India through education and their increasing privileges with regard to male association. Indian marriage customs also find an explanation in the story.

The hackneyed shipwreck situation gives the story its start. Ramesh, the hero, after having put the girl of his choice behind him to wed the one selected by his father, is the only survivor of a shipwreck, in which the entire bridal party is lost. Being cast up on an island, he finds a most beautiful and attractive girl dressed in bridal costume whom he takes to be his wife, he not having seen her face either before or after the marriage ceremony follow.

The girl, Kamala, also supposes that Ramesh is her rightful husband and they assume the conditions of husband and wife. Soon, however, Ramesh finds that she is not and difficulties follow. He cannot keep her, her own people and her rightful husband would with doubt repudiate her and he does not know who the rightful husband is. He finds a way out by placing her in a boarding school.

The plot works on through the flight of Ramesh to the upcountry districts to escape the working of the oily tounged villian of the story, who in this instance appears not in the convential silk hat and evening dress but as a student, and other complications.

In the end, however, the lovers—as usual—are united happily, each to his own soul mate, the villian gnashes his teeth in the background and "all's well that ends well."

It is difficult to get through to the end of the story and the disappointment which follows forces the reader to a decision that Tagore, like many modern writers, has written the book as a "pot boiler" and for mercenary reasons solely.

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What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, August 14, to August 22, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Aug. Tael 1.35 equal Gold. $1.)

S. S. West Ivis, August 4.

To New York.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	115
Wool, Sheep's	,,	614

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	563
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	540

S. S. Kasama, from U. S. A., July 25.

Iron wire	Pls.	3
Lampwick	,,	11
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	426
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,514
Clocks	Pcs.	253
Shoes	Pairs	186
Turpentine	Galls.	150
Cigarettes	Mille	50,000

S. S. Montague, from U. S. A., July 25

Cheese	Pls.	17

Timber:

Softwood Clear	Sup ft.	84,498
Softwood, Ordinary, Rough Hewn	,,	1,003,255

S. S. Dryden, from U. S. A., July 27.

Cement	Pls.	3
Emery Powder	,,	15
Glue	,,	336
Glucose	,,	66
Grease	,,	339
Stearine	,,	1,238
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,444
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,393
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	16,084
,, Kerosene, in cases	,,	1,396,750
,, Transformer	,,	8,785
Files	Doz.	14
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 35	Hk. Tls.	8,455
Machinery	,,	13,978

S. S. Silver State, from U. S. A., July 27.

Butter	Pls.	315
Milk, Evaporated	,,	50
Motor-cycles	Pcs.	16
Hats	Doz.	22
Glass, window, Common	Boxes	2
,, Plate, Unsilvered	Sq. ft.	486
Timber, Softwood	Sup ft.	1,201,988
Dyes....Pkgs..27	Hk. Tls.	13,087

S. S. Manila Maru, August 6.

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	5.42
,, ,, Shantung	,,	17.49

To Seattle.

Tea Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	41

S. S. Esther Dollar, August 8.

To New York.

Antimony, Oxide	Pls.	664
Asbestos Fibre	,,	16
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	75
Hair, Human, Refuse	,,	30
Oil, Tea	,,	570
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	20,300

S. S. Taiyo Maru, from U. S. A., July 28.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	680
Butter	,,	22
Oranges, Fresh	,,	82
Typewriters	Pcs.	10
Cigarettes	Mille.	1,875
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	995,849

S. S. Meiyo Maru, from U. S. A., July 28.

Typewriters	Pcs.	2

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:

Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,631
Cotton Raw, Bls. 1,881	,,	6,877
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	43
,, Writing	,,	16
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,252
Cigarettes	Mille	73,650
Glass, Plate, Unclassed	Sq. ft.	1,185
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs 24	Hk. Tls.	5,362

S. S. Ivis, from U. S. A., July 30.

Iron and Steel:

Plate Cuttings	Pls.	10,533
Cream, Evaporated	,,	338
Macaroni	,,	31

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup ft.	945,335

S. S. Eastern Importer, from U. S. A., July 29?

Iron Wire Cloth	Pls.	4
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	1,891

S.S. China, August 12.

To Kansas.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	758

To New York.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai....Bls. 22	Pls.	22.20
Yellow, Hankow ...Bls. 10	,,	9.96

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports ...Bls 30	,,	30 06

Silk, Refuse:

Shanghai.....Bls. 6	,,	20.20
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	102.01

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	16.33

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	45
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	203
Intestines, Pig	,,	16
Carpets	Pcs.	40
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	366,47

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The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings.

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 27, 1921, Cause No. 1451; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Finkelstein; testimony taken of Malcolm; no appearance by defendant.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1460; U. S. v. Brewster; testimony taken of Eba, Jones, and defendant.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1461; *In re* alleged insanity of A. True; testimony taken of Dunn, Hull, G. True, and A. True.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1463; U. S. v. Brode; defendant waives preliminary hearing.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1464; U. S. v. Sargeant; testimony taken of S. M. P. 189, and defendant.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1451; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Finkelstein; hearing to set aside judgment.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1466; *In re* death of James Riley; Coroner's inquest; testimony taken of Sung, C. P.C. 162; Fitzpatrick, MacGregor, and Vaughn; adjourned until the 31st for further testimony.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1462; Council v. American Foreign Insurance Ass'n; adjourned.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 27, 1921, Cause No. 1451; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Finkelstein; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1460; U. S. v. Brewster; dismissal.

UNITED STATES v. JOHN SHEEHAN & DAVID DUSKIN

(Causes Nos. 1398, 1399; decided June 17, 1921)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court)

1. **ASSAULT:** EVIDENCE. Examined and found sufficient to show that defendants were the aggressors and committed the assault charged without provocation.

2. ID.: PENALTY. As defendants were members of the ship's crew and the assault was committed on an officer thereof when in performance of his duty nothing short of the maximum term of imprisonment is deemed adequate.

H. D. Rodger, Esq. Special Assistant U. S. Attorney, for the prosecution.
John W. Schoenfeld, Esq. for the defendants.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The defendants are both members of the crew of the "Eastern Admiral" belonging to the U. S Shipping Board and are charged with assaulting an officer thereof "while on board the said ship and within the Admiralty jurisdiction[1] of this Court." The testimony shows that defendant Sheehan was observed by the third officer when about to carry on shore some varnish belonging to the ship and that the complaining witness who is the second assistant engineer was ordered by said officer to follow Sheehan and recover it. A struggle ensued in the course of which injuries were inflicted upon the complaining witness and still more serious ones threatened. The chief conflict in the testimony relates to the question whether the complaining witness or defendant Sheehan struck the first blow. The former's testimony that Sheehan struck first is corroborated by the master of the vessel and by the third officer while the only witness who positively testifies to the contrary is one Connor, a member of the crew. Sheehan himself does not expressly state that the complaining witness was the first to strike although he may have meant that. But he does testify however, that he had been drinking and that he does not clearly recall all that occurred.

The complaining witness also testified that the defendant Duskin struck him severely in the stomach and this is likewise corroborated by the master and third officer while no one testifies positively to the contrary. Duskin did not take the stand. There is no claim of any provocation justifying Duskin's intervention. He seems to have gone voluntarily to Sheehan's assistance in his fight with the officer though there is testimony that Duskin had also been drinking and according to Connor's testimony was "mad drunk."

Upon this testimony we feel obliged to find that defendants were the aggressors and that even had they assailed another member of the crew under similar circumstances they would have been guilty of the offense charged. But the victim was a ship's officer acting

1. *In re* Ross, I Extraterritorial Cases, 40; U. S. v. Kilgore, Id. 395; U. S. v. Dommer, Id. 914.

Aug. 27, 1921, Cause No. 1463; U. S. v. Brode; committed for trial.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1464; U. S. v. Sargeant; dismissal.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1451; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Finkelstein; motion to set aside judgment overruled.

(By Commissioner's Jury)

Aug. 27, 1921, Cause No. 1461; *In re* alleged insanity of A. True; verdict of insanity.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 25, 1921, Cause No. 1339; Thos. W. Simmons & Co. v. Gilmore; defendant's notice of motion.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1371; *In re* estate of Frank S. Upham; order of sale.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1456; Philippine National Bank v. Wm. S. Fleming; motion to strike; demurrer.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1464; U. S. v. Sargeant; complaint.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1461; *In re* alleged insanity of A. True; oath of jurors; jurors' discharge.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1451; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Finkelstein; defendant's motion to set aside judgment.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1462; Council v. American Foreign Insurance Ass'n; Marshal's return of summons to answer; defendant's answer.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1465; Roth v. Roth; petition; summons to answer issued.

under orders and in the performance of duty. Indeed Sheehan had invited his interference by taking the varnish and was thus an offender before the struggle began. For members of the crew to assault an officer under such circumstances is a much more serious affair than to assault some one else, for the ship's discipline is involved. No vessel could operate if a member of the crew were permitted to vent his displeasure in such a manner with impunity. The incident may not be so important in itself but it concerns the very foundation of successful navigation and the maintenance of our merchant marine. To condone such offenses is to invite disaster for both.

The case is governed by the following provision:

> "Whoever shall unlawfully strike, beat, or wound another, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both". [2]

In view of its seriousness and the necessity of making examples of such cases we feel that nothing short of the maximum term of imprisonment will suffice. Each of the defendants is accordingly sentenced to six months of imprisonment to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Philippines, and defendant Sheehan as the original offender is further sentenced to pay a fine of $100.00 U. S. currency with subsidiary imprisonment according to law in case of insolvency and each defendant is further sentenced to pay the costs in his own case.

2. Federal Penal Code, Sec. 276.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from April 11 to April 20, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	148542	356365	279	505686	.....	261020	7031524	.....	452200	-6.43	1999878	9518	.....	0.47
Peking-Mukden	234488	455685	2013	692186	.....	173572	8212340	1418702	.....	17.30	2229595	505001	.....	22.65
Tientsin-Pukow	165795	338090	9968	513853	48430	.....	5206313	373025	.....	7.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	32596	101971	3430	137997	.....	28769	1691499	.....	378935	-22.41	572030	93690	.....	16.37
Shanghai-Nanking	136900	62178	6623	204701	22662	.....	2100186	295111	.....	14.05	747915	16692	.....	2.35
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	88634	28519	4945	122098	22066	.....	974045	157906	.....	16.21	389130	5140	.....	1.55
Cheng-Tai	18621	62374	68	81063	.....	86468	1010699	.....	418910	-41.47	342145	.....	54328	-15.88
Canton-Kowloon	40002	2699	700	43401	7311	.....	417409	84682	.....	20.28	130788	.....	1562	-1.19
Kirin-Changchun	16938	51616	248	68802	13272	.....	877607	141081	.....	16.07	194414	.....	2839	-1.46
Taokow-Chinghua	4577	20132	270	24979	.....	1627	277530	.....	8634	-3.11	104905	.....	4769	-4.54
Chuckow-Pinghsiang	1654	8744	.....	10398	.....	9798	89396	.....	92099	-103.02	37166	.....	51650	-138.97
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	1317	49	497	1863	1383	.....	12046	6946	.....	57.88	11703	8783	.....	84.64
Kaifeng-Honan	24969	29824	1023	55816	.....	3838	576481	96227	.....	16.68	152369	11080	.....	9.23
Wuchang-Changsha	16137	27463	.....	43600	8951	.....	523890	33556	.....	6.41	237534	53686	.....	22.77
Ssu-Tao	5955	17874	45	23874	.....	2418	229086	.....	80829	-35.29	47448	.....	10692	-22.53
TOTAL	936125	1564083	30109	2530317	.....	443425	28230051	1175629	.....	4.16	7197020	575816	.....	8.25

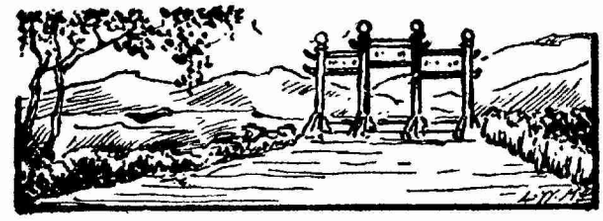
H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during he week: M. A. Mendelson, New York; W. A. Jawby, San Francisco; J. Magruder, Peking; D. H. Petree, Peking; J. W. Fleming, Hongkong; K. Arishima, Hankow; Spear, Pittsburgh; N. G. Wood, Ningpo; H. Wissler, Hongkong; Miss A. B. Jones, Manila; C. H. Meyers, Hankow; M. Bennett, Peking; Thompson, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Snyder, New York; H. C. Parmeler, Hongkong; M. F. Kline, Tientsin; K. Shinagaw; J. Berntram, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Magee; J. C. Covington, Hongkong; F. Cludaz, Hongkong; Miss M. A. Logan, Hongkong; Miss Leonard; J. P. Cobb; T. Kawamura; Herano; Fuzii; Farawels; Hamgure.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamson; Miss Belbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson; Mrs. M. Breaker; C. W. Bernard; N. Borgschcld; W. E. Bowerman; P. Bossert; D. T. Bockley; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; S. H. Clarke; H. O. Carstensen; Mrs. G. N. Choisy; Jos. E. Cooke; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dixon; T Enhong; Miss S. Elfman; Miss Goodfellow; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg; P. S. Grigorieff; C. N. Gray; W. W. Houfe; Miss M. Hughes; K. Inagaki; S. M. Joseph; I. Joseph; K. Kentwell; W. J. Kenyon; B. Katling; K. Katfoff; L. A. Levy; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lafuente; Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Lang; Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. P. Martin; S. F. Mortimer; Capt. J. F. Moriarty; S. Marcus; F. E. McCord; W. A. Mitchell; C. H. Marges; Mr. and Mrs. Molden; J. W. P. Nicholson; C. Nopper; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; F. G. Prescott; A. F. S. Pfiffner; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brando-Paes; Mrs. F. S. Pyne; C. B. S. Pyne; W. Rohd; E. Rowden; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; P. J. Reilly; H. W. Robjohn; L. J. Rundell; D. S. Somekh Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; N. Sacks; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Sweeney; Lt. H. J. V. Sandison; H. M. Starr; A. P. Sleap; Mr. and Mrs. Stringfellow; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Shoffer; R. Shaw; D. G. Talbot; A. Tomula; G. W. Van Turbergen; A. White; S. Ward; E. P. Whaley; Miss M. M. Wilson; D. B. Wickersham; S. Toshimatsu.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; M. Verdier, Marseille; M. Leonard, Marseille; Mrs. L. Martis. Nanking; C. Benck, Tsingtao; H. H. Hiscox, Tungchow; Mrs. W. H. Sanford, Vladivostock; M. K. Boyd; Local; Paul Marsdy, Marseille; T. Antelnus Marseille; Max Bekral, Marseille; Bastoli, Marsellie; Dr. Gilletsk-Coquerat, Gillard; E. Joly; E. Joly; Balaports; Chambos Augustin; B. B. Anthony, Peking; L. Engelber, Hankow; J. M. O. Hermanus, Shanghai; Capt. B. Boland; S. Bebro, Africa; Rev. and Mrs. John G. Magee, Nanking; Joseph Ezaoni, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Mills, Tientsin; J. E. Handfle, Hongkong; G. Faravel, Hongkong; I. M. Dveyrin, Tsingtao; E. H. Fanstantine, New York; Mrs. A. C. Bother, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Maillard. Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Surusekart, Chicago; H. Bristow, Shanghai; Graston, Shanghai.



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